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10 November 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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TOURISM INDUSTRY EARNINGS EXAMINED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 6 Oct 83 p 12

[Text]

Suva
Fifty-five per cent of the \$142 million earned from Fiji's tourism industry last year was "leaked" out of the country, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mosese Qionibaravi, has told a tourism convention in Suva.

Mr Qionibaravi said the high percentage was caused mainly by foreign ownership in the industry. While this was necessary for development and was a backbone of the industry, it was now time to develop greater local participation, he said.

He told delegates that the losses were in the form of profit repatriation, expatriate salaries, import payment, and duty-free purchase and management fees.

"The latest estimate by the Government's central

planning office indicates the leakage is 55 per cent with a net retention of 45 per cent.

"Of \$142 million on foreign exchange earned by the industry last year, some 45 per cent of \$64 million is retained in Fiji."

However, Mr Qionibaravi said it was important to note that even with the 55 per cent loss "\$64 million of retention is still a major foreign exchange contributor to the Fiji economy."

"Indeed, in relation to our foreign reserve, that comprises more than half of our total foreign exchange," he said.

"Without such foreign capital we would not have the industry that we have today."

He said earnings in tourism had been significant especially when it had reduced Fiji's dependence on

sugar, copra, and gold.

"The industry has therefore contributed to some degree to the diversification of the export base."

Mr Qionibaravi said in areas where locals could participate, they must be given the first opportunities, and the Government's policy was being directed towards that end.

"In the construction and running of high-class hotels, I admit that we will need foreign capital and expertise. We welcome that so long as we do not have the necessary local resource base," he said.

"But an area in which there is a lot of scope for local participation is the provision of services and local input into major developments and operations."

CSO: 4200/105

FIJI

SUGAR MILLS TO LAY OFF 1,000 WORKERS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Sep 83 p 20

[Text] Suva--The sugar cane industry in Fiji, ravaged by cyclones and drought, is now forcing more than 1000 full-time sugar mill workers into unemployment.

The Fiji Sugar Corporation, one of the country's largest employees, plans to put all but a handful of its employees on leave without pay for nine months following the worst harvest in the history of the islands.

During the peak harvesting season the corporation employs up to 3500, including part time and seasonal workers.

At the same time, employment experts have given warning of a crisis in the social and economic structures if Fiji's unemployment rate, which has doubled since 1980, is not checked.

The experts are members of the Fiji Employment and Development Mission. They made their comments in a report prepared after the first six months of a 15-month study, funded by the European Economic Community.

The report said the unemployment rate could also result in increased tension between the two races--Fijian and Indian.

Unemployment is expected to reach 13 percent by the end of this year.

The report said the increase in unemployment was more a result of there being fewer jobs available than expected for the projected labour force, rather than an unexpected increase in the numbers of people seeking work.

The problems were not fundamental ones, however, and the underlying economy was still in good shape.

The report argued that Fiji should retain an economy based on its agricultural resources and urged some Government stimulation of the economy to stop its slipping into recession.

CSO: 4200/105

FRENCH POLYNESIA

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY SNUBS FRENCH AUTONOMY OFFER

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 26 Sep 83 p 5

[Text]

French Polynesia wants more independence than France has been prepared to offer.

The Territorial Assembly at Tahiti has snubbed a French autonomy plan because it does not go far enough towards independence.

The assembly voted in favour of the French statute for autonomy by 17 to two, with one abstention and 10 members absent.

But its acceptance is subject to successful negotiations on the right of French Polynesia to control its own 200-mile zone, its foreign affairs and its immigration.

Economic

The French Polynesians want also the right to control any hydrocarbon deposits found in the territory, oil imports and exports, and Post Office services.

Most of these matters relate directly to the

economic management of the territory.

Significance

This week, a delegation from Tahiti will try to negotiate better terms with the French Government in Paris.

The negotiations will have significance for New Caledonia, as the new statute designed to create autonomy in French Polynesia was also expected to be a prototype for New Caledonia.

Mr Alexander Leontieff, a member of Tahiti's Council of Government, will lead the delegation to Paris.

He is regarded as the right-hand man of, and possible successor to, Mr Gaston Flosse, the vice-president of the Territorial Assembly.

The failure to accept the French package unmodified is an upset for the French Government as it probably felt Tahiti was unlikely to take strong exceptions to its plans.

There is no strong independence movement in French Polynesia, unlike New Caledonia where about half the population supports independence.

Three Options

Present indications are that the autonomy statute put forward by France may be less generous than the freedoms granted by other metropolitan powers to other Pacific nations.

The United States has just negotiated compacts of free association with a number of its Micronesian territories and these territories were given three basic options.

They were a compact of free association under which the United States supplied aid and received in return use of some military facilities and a say in foreign affairs, commonwealth status with the United States, or full independence and no aid.

Universal suffrage on the independence issues in Micronesia were observed by United Nations officials.

CSO: 4200/104

SECULAR STATE CONTROVERSY: CALL TO RETRACT STATEMENT

For Unity of Factions

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 7 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] H. Amirmachmud, the speaker of Parliament, has asked the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) faction in Parliament to retract its statement approving remarks made by Prof Sunawar Sukawati, the PDI general chairman, on the subject of a secular state. Amirmachmud said that he asked for the retraction to safeguard the unity of the four factions in Parliament and to uphold the authority of Parliament.

Following a meeting of the leaders of Parliament on Tuesday afternoon, Amirmachmud told a MERDEKA reporter that the subject was discussed at the meeting. He said that although the PDI faction's statement was supported by the PDI executive council, the best way to settle the matter and to maintain unity and cohesiveness was to use a persuasive and educative approach.

"This is so the PDI can understand the situation," he said.

On Tuesday afternoon Speaker Amirmachmud and Deputy Speakers M. Kharis Suhud, H. Amir Murtono, Drs Hardjantha Sumodisastro and H. Nuddin Lubis held a 2-hour meeting. During the meeting they discussed the statement of the PDI faction and evaluated their recent meeting with the chief of state at the Bina Graha building.

Amirmachmud also said that the failure of the PDI faction to retract its statement will serve as an invitation to the other factions to issue statements of their own.

"So in the interest of preserving the unity of the factions in Parliament it would be best for the PDI faction to immediately retract its statement," he said.

He said that a secular state is not compatible with the Pancasila and that President Suharto had spoken clearly and to the point about the Pancasila being the sole foundation of the state in his address to Parliament on 16 August. Thus, he said, efforts that are being carried out to realize the principles outlined in the president's speech are greatly endangered by unseemly remarks about a secular state.

Statement of PDI Faction

Sunawar Sukowati's remarks about a secular state have become a topic of conversation in political circles. In a statement read recently by IPIK Asmasoebarta, the deputy chairman of the PDI faction in Parliament, the faction explained that it felt that Sunawar's comments on the subject of a secular state were very basic and that it had to risk making his views known.

According to the faction, when Sunawar spoke of a secular concept he was referring to the separation of state authority and religious authority. "So you are in error if you are writing about secularism, and this can lead to misunderstanding," IPIK told reporters at that time.

He said that according to Sunawar, in Indonesia there is a secular state based on the Pancasila, that the first principle of the Pancasila is belief in God, that this means that the people follow religious teachings and choose the religion or creed they prefer, and that this is why the Indonesian government has a department of religious affairs.

Not the Faction's Problem

When IPIK Asmasoebarta was contacted by telephone he said that the PDI faction's statement was simply an explanation of the meaning of the terms "secular" and "secular state," terms that were used by Sunawar Sukowati in briefing the faction on 18 August. He said that the statement also affirmed that Sunawar did not choose the wrong words.

According to IPIK, if the speaker of Parliament asks for a retraction of the PDI faction's statement, it is not the faction's problem.

"The faction, adhering to our technique of government, only explained the meaning of the terms "secular" and "secular state" as used by the PDI general chairman," IPIK said.

Therefore, he said, if a retraction of the faction's statement is requested, it is not the faction's affair.

Efforts to contact Achmad Subagyo, the secretary of the PDI faction, and Sabam Sirait, the PDI secretary general, were unsuccessful.

Faction Will Not Respond

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 8 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] The PDI faction in Parliament will not respond to the request made by the speaker of Parliament that it retract its statement approving PDI General Chairman Sunawar Sukowati's comments on the subject of a secular state.

In response to a question from a MERDEKA reporter, the secretary of the PDI faction, Achmad Subagyo, said that the faction had not been contacted by Speaker Amirmachmud and that it had learned of his request from the newspapers. Replying in almost the same vein as IPIK Asmasoebarta, the chairman

of the PDI faction, did when he was contacted by MERDEKA on Tuesday, Subagyo said that the faction did not feel that it was necessary to respond to the request. Subagyo was contacted by MERDEKA on Wednesday following a meeting of PDI faction leaders at Parliament.

MERDEKA's assessment is that a number of activities being carried out in Parliament, and particularly in the PDI faction, which held a leadership meeting on Wednesday, have to do with discussions of this issue.

When asked if it was proper for the speaker of Parliament to ask a faction to withdraw from a position it has taken on an issue, and thereby give the impression that the speaker is acting as the supervisor of all the factions, Achmad Subagyo said that the PDI faction knew and understood the relationship between itself and the speaker.

"Speaker Amirmachmud understands the operating procedures of this assembly," he said.

Jusuf Merukh, the chairman of the PDI faction, commented to a MERDEKA reporter while entering a meeting room that since the faction was a mature organization there was no need for its views and opinions to be influenced by others.

Hardjantho Sumodisastro, an adviser to the PDI faction, told reporters at Parliament that the faction would not be doing the wrong thing in retracting its statement. He said that the purpose of a retraction would be to prevent disturbances that might damage the stability that has been achieved.

According to Hardjantho, national stability must be safeguarded and we must not rake up issues that do not benefit anyone and that can create prejudices that will harm the party. I said something like this could happen and I warned Sunawar against saying the wrong thing, Hardjantho added.

"Basically, we must not make a mountain out of this molehill," he said, meaning that the importance of this issue must not be exaggerated as it could have dangerous consequences.

A. Chalik Ali, a member of the Nahdlatul Ulama executive council, said that he feels that to categorize Indonesia as a secular state or as a follower of the ideology of secularism endangers the position of the Pancasila as the foundation of the state. The PDI faction should heed Speaker Amirmachmud's appeal to retract its statement, he said, unless certain leaders of the political party have arrived at their own evaluation of the present political structure. Categorizing Indonesia as a secular state tends to deviate from the unanimity reached by national and religious leaders in 1945 when preparations were being made for the birth of the Republic of Indonesia, he said.

A. Chalik Ali also said that the act of categorizing Indonesia as a secular state also tends to deviate from the consensus reached between leaders of political parties, primarily leaders of religious parties, and the armed forces at the 1967 session of the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly when

preparations were being made for the birth of the New Order government, a government sworn to devotedly and consistently uphold the Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Sudardji, the chairman of the United Development Party (PPP) faction in Parliament, said that the PDI general chairman's statements on the subject of a secular state were not just ordinary comments but an unexpected declaration that had been flung into a peaceful situation.

He said that Sunawar's remarks about a secular state, which have become the topic of conversation in political circles, represent a step backward in that Parliament no longer uses words of foreign derivation, words such as "interpellation," "budget," "enquête" and so on. The Indonesian term "sekuler" could be used for the English words "secular state" during the time of the Old Order, he said, but not in the present era.

The chairman of the PPP faction said that the People's Consultative Congress (MPR) has confirmed that the Pancasila is the sole foundation of Indonesia's social and political forces but this must not be interpreted as meaning that the pattern of a secular state is suitable for Indonesia. He also said that it would be best to maintain a separation between religious matters and affairs of state.

He explained that since Indonesia's system of government is based on the Pancasila, then Indonesia is a national state. And since Indonesia applies the provisions of MPR Act No II of 1978 in matters where religion is concerned, then it is not a secular state.

Nature of Request Questioned

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 9 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Oka Mahendra, the deputy secretary of the Golkar faction in Parliament, told newsmen in Jakarta on Thursday that the faction will query Speaker Amirmachmud about his purpose in requesting the PDI faction to retract its statement supporting PDI General Chairman Sunawar Sukowati's comments on the subject of a secular state.

Oka Mahendra said that the Golkar faction was seeking a clarification of the matter, that is, it wanted to know if the request was made as a result of a decision taken at an official meeting.

The Golkar fraction believes in the sincerity of the speaker, he said, but it has questions about the framework from which the request was made.

Oka said that if the purpose of the speaker in requesting the retraction was simply to appeal to the PDI faction, then that was alright. However, clarification is needed as to whether or not the speaker was acting in his official capacity, he said.

In response to a reporter's question, Oka Mahendra said that as long as the speaker's action remained within the limits established in article 43 of the parliamentary rules of order, then "it is understandable."

Regrettable

Albert Hasibuan, the deputy chairman of Parliamentary Commission III and also a member of the Golkar faction, regrets that Speaker Amirmachmud appealed to the PDI faction to retract a political statement.

"This appeal does not reflect a democratic attitude as fully as it should, particularly since it was made by the leader of a democratic institution," he said.

According to Albert, Amirmachmud's appeal has political ties, hidden connotations, and is no ordinary appeal. The appeal contains a deeper meaning than would first appear, and also certain political aspects.

Albert said that he felt that another way to settle the matter should be found, a way that is more creative and educational, a way that will give those concerned the feeling that the speaker is performing an educational function.

"So I regret that the appeal was made because this matter can be settled in a democratic, persuasive and educative way," Albert said.

When asked if the speaker's appeal was not intended to maintain the unity of the factions, Albert replied: "If the statement of the PDI faction has a negative effect on unity then it would be best for all sides to communicate with one another to determine the motives behind the statement."

"We must know the background to the statement and the PDI faction's thinking regarding the purpose of the statement," he said.

Interference with Sovereignty

Nurhasan Ibnuhajar, the deputy chairman of the PPP faction in Parliament, asks whether Speaker Amirmachmud's request for a retraction was a simple appeal or a formal appeal. He said that if it was a simple appeal then there is no problem, for this is an ordinary matter.

"However, if it was a formal appeal then this constitutes interference in the sovereignty of the faction," Nurhasan said.

But aside from that, he said, the speaker's appeal is a commendable effort to safeguard the unity and authority of Parliament and it was made because of the speaker's concern that failure to retract the statement will serve as an invitation to other sides to react. It is clear that the issue of a secular state does invite the reaction of both political circles and the members of Parliament themselves, he said.

Meeting with Parliamentary Leaders

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 10 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jusuf Merukh, the chairman of the PDI faction in Parliament, told reporters today that the faction will meet with the leaders of Parliament in an effort to reach a common understanding.

He said that the meeting is very important in that it will reflect the democratic mechanism of the Pancasila at work. He also said that the PDI faction has been unable to decide whether it will retract its statement supporting PDI General Chairman Sunawar Sukawati's comments on the subject of a secular state.

After chairing a meeting of the leaders of the PDI faction at the Parliament building, Jusuf told reporters that differences of opinion did exist. However, he said, if we are to uphold the democratic mechanism of the Pancasila we must find a good way out of this problem and this can be done through consultation and consensus. The democratic mechanism of the Pancasila requires us to communicate frankly, to be polite to one another, and to approach the problem from both sides, he added.

Left to the Individual

Meanwhile, Daryatmo, a former speaker of Parliament, said that judgements regarding Speaker Amirmachmud's appeal will have to be left to each individual. Appeals of this type are not covered in the parliamentary rules of order, are neither approved or disapproved, he said. "An appeal is an appeal, be it a political appeal or some other kind. They can be made," he said.

Daryatmo was asked what would happen if the PDI faction did not respond to the appeal. ""Well, it really doesn't matter. It's just an appeal. It would be a different matter if pressure was being applied," he replied. Daryatmo, who is a member of the Golkar faction in Parliament, recalled that at one time (when he was speaker of Parliament) there was a commotion in the PDI faction and he was called on to settle the matter. Daryatmo said that his answer was: "Don't think that I am going to intercede in the affairs of the PDI faction." He said that the PDI faction continued to pressure him and he finally did agree to intercede.

When asked if this was an educative and persuasive appeal, Daryatmo said that that depended on how it was received and that "Amirmachmud's purpose was to strengthen the harmony of working relationships." He was asked if any appeals had been issued when he was speaker of Parliament. "At that time there was no issue of secularism," he replied with a laugh.

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CSO: 4213/13

INDONESIA

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES UP

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 16 Sep 83 p 1

/Text/ By the end of July 1983, the government's foreign exchange reserves registered more than \$4.4 billion, declared Finance Minister Radius Prawiro at a work conference with the House Commission VII in Parliament, Senayan, Jakarta today. He explained that this is relatively good when compared with other countries and that Indonesia still enjoys international trust.

According to the minister, the rise in foreign exchange reserves from about \$3.74 billion last March is an indication of an improvement in nonoil and nongas exports. Consequently, the government is striving to push the exportation of domestic products to economize foreign exchange.

The minister confirmed that export of nonoil products is showing positive signs. By May 1983, for instance, we exported nonoil and nongas commodities valued at \$1,837 million, compared with \$1,610 million during the corresponding period last year. Thus, if exports rise, foreign exchange reserves also go up, and the rupiahs in circulation, too, he said.

The finance minister added that by virtue of a series of government policies, Indonesian imports have made no meaningful increase. According to figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics in May 1983, the value of imports totaled \$5,500,170,000 compared with \$5,500,700,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Credit

In reply to questions concerning the problem of credit, Radius told the House Commission VII that by May July /as published/ 1983, the value of credits issued reached 443 billion rupiahs, equivalent to 3.4 percent /as published/. On the other hand, time deposits and savings reached 296.9 billion rupiahs, an increase of 21 percent from last year's figure.

On taxation, the minister explained that generally speaking tax revenues have shown an increase, but tax arrears have also risen.

The figures for direct tax arrears for the past few years are as follows: 39,962 billion rupiahs for the 1979-80 fiscal year; 38,096 billion rupiahs for 1980-81; 1,905 billion rupiahs for 1982-83; and 18 million rupiahs for the 1983-84 fiscal year until the month of May.

The figures for indirect tax arrears are as follows: 6,191 billion rupiahs for the 1979-80 fiscal year; 6,631 billion rupiahs for 1980-81; 1,590 billion rupiahs for 1982-83; and 5 million rupiahs for 1983-84 until the month of May.

Regarding superannuated taxes, the figure for indirect tax reached 4 billion rupiahs, while for indirect tax /as published/ 15.2 billion rupiahs, the minister said.

At the work conference, the minister, who was assisted by his high-ranking colleagues, said that a draft law on taxation will be submitted to Parliament soon.

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CSO: 4213/15

MINISTER RESPONDS TO HEAD-COVERING, BUDGET ISSUES

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 16 Sep 83 p 11

/Excerpts/ In reply to a question concerning Muslim head coverings by Adbuh Padareh of House Commission IX to the effect that many government school pupils wearing Muslim head coverings have been expelled despite the government's promise not to expel them but merely to dissuade them from wearing the coverings in school, Prof Nugroho Notosusanto, minister of education and culture, said that the issue has been resolved. The minister said that this problem has been discussed in depth with the Indonesian Council of Muslim Scholars and that the mutual understanding reached during the discussions has, by joint approval, been withheld from publicity. He declined to divulge the outcome of the discussions.

In this connection, the minister cited Article 27 of the constitution as a guide of his ministry; it says: "All citizens are equal before the law and the government, and are obliged to uphold the law and the government." "Therefore, the question of wearing Muslim head coverings is not a religious problem but a problem of government regulation," he explained. Before discussing the matter with the Council of Muslim Scholars, Minister Nugroho had regarded the question under discussion as a matter of oversight, while the Muslim scholars looked upon it as a matter of belief.

Regarding the "promise" to settle this problem by April 1984, the minister said that the waiting period is to give him a chance to find out whether the prohibition to wear Muslim head coverings would be adhered to or not. Thus, the regulation remains valid, "but if some students still wear Muslim head coverings in April next year, I'll help them transfer to other schools." He added that he knows a number of head-covered students have switched from government schools to private institutions. He did not express his view on the expulsion of some head-covered students from a certain government school.

Minister Nugroho proposed that the education budget for 1984-85 be increased to between 35 percent and 37.5 percent of the national budget from the 1983-84 figure.

The 1983-84 budget of the Department of Education and Culture was about 1.3 trillion rupiahs. During that period, there was little discrepancy between the estimate and the draft of the national budget.

The rationale for increasing the 1984-85 routine budget to 37.5 percent is to maintain the development results, carry out plans and programs and to improve the quality of education at all levels. Similarly, the 35 percent increase in the development budget, from 572,820,706,000 rupiahs to 778,196,706,600 rupiahs is to expand schooling opportunities at all levels and compulsory education, to set aside a matching fund for foreign-aided programs, to intensify activities, targets, etc. and to support planning, organizational and supervisory activities.

9300
CSO: 4215/15

PRIVATE SECTOR MORE INTERESTED IN PALM OIL FACTORIES THAN SUGAR MILLS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Sep 83 p 2

/Text 7/: Private entrepreneurs are at present more interested in investing their capital in palm oil factories rather than sugar mills which are offered them by the government, the general chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce /KADIN/, Sukamdani Sahid Gitosardjono, told KOMPAS aboard a plane during a Medan-Jakarta flight Thursday morning.

Sukamdani, accompanied by KADIN's Deputy Chairman A. Baramuli, visited Medan Wednesday to install the new 1983-84 management of North Sumatra Regional Chamber of Commerce.

According to Sukamdani, the private sector is at the present time not attracted by government offers to construct sugar mills on the grounds that it would take a long period to earn profit from the investment. At the same time, the government regards sugar as a strategic and government-regulated commodity, specifically by the National Logistics Board /BULOG/.

It requires a large amount of investment to build a sugar mill, about 50 billion rupiahs for large-scale mill and 18 to 20 billion rupiahs for a small one. On the other hand, a large-scale palm oil factor would need only 28 to 30 billion rupiahs.

Furthermore, Sukamdani said, a sugar mill investor needs time to plant sugarcane, while a palm oil factory investor can readily obtain the needed palm oil from PTP or people's plantations.

"So far, between 40 and 50 private entrepreneurs have submitted plans to build palm oil factories, from which figure a selection will be jointly made by the government and KADIN. Small entrepreneurs will also be included in the program. In contrast, only a few entrepreneurs have submitted plans to invest in a sugar mill. In fact, only four have shown interest in collectively building the Baturaja II Mill which needs about 50 billion rupiahs capitalization, namely, Sahid, Astra, Liem Sioe Liong group and Ciputra," said Sukamdani.

According to government plan, it is hoped that 18 new sugar mills are to be completed during the Fourth 5-Year Plan, 7 of which are presently under construction by the government. Erection of the remaining 11 mills will be offered to the private sector.

Sukamdani explained that KADIN has been invited three times by the government to discuss the question of the private sector's participation in developing the agricultural realm in connection with the Fourth 5-Year Plan.

During these meetings, KADIN suggested to the Ministry of Agriculture that small entrepreneurs also be invited to take an active part in the agricultural development projects.

"I hope by the end of this month the Ministry of Agriculture will have made known its policy regulating the private sector in the agricultural field, particularly for palm oil," Sukamdani added.

Commenting on Sukamdani's remarks in the papers, the public relations department of the Ministry of Agriculture said that private entrepreneurs have all along been invited to participate in all opportunities to develop the various sectors of agriculture.

"Thanks to approaches made by the Ministry of Agriculture, many private entrepreneurs have sent in letters expressing their preparedness and capability to get involved in palm oil industry. Our ministry regards them highly, as the minister of agriculture is convinced that private entrepreneurs do play an important role in national development," said Nendar Suwardi, chief of the public relations department.

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CSO: 4213/15

FORESTRY AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND SIGNED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 15 Sep 83 p 3

/Text/ A forestry agreement between the governments of Indonesia and Finland was signed at the Department of Forestry yesterday morning. Signatories of the agreement were Ir Sudjono Suryo, secretary general of the Department of Forestry and Pertti A. O. Karkkinen, the Finnish ambassador to Indonesia.

According to Sudjono Suryo, this cooperation in the field of forestry represented an extension of the agreement initiated in 1981 involving a project of seedbed mechanization in South Kalimantan.

The cooperation which has been carried out thus far has covered activities concerning the use of light equipment to reap forest products in Central Java with the view to obtaining the optimum utilization of forest exploitation equipment by comparing mechanized exploitation with the primitive method.

Furthermore, the cooperation also covered a pilot development of mechanical seeding in South Sumatra to obtain a scientific and efficient seeding technique through introduction of new techniques from Finland.

In this connection, the Finnish Government has set aside a grant for the project in South Kalimantan amounting to 8 million Finnish markka or \$1.6 million.

In the meantime, the Indonesian Government has earmarked a fund representing about 40 percent of the entire project. The activities of this project involve the construction of seedling facilities in the form of buildings and roads with an annual capacity of 4 to 5 million seedlings, as well as the seedling work, either manually or by tractor, to prepare the land for the seeding or transportation of the seedlings to the field by means of a container of sorts.

In addition, the agreement also covers training of personnel to implement the project and represents a pilot project for seedling and planting activities, as well as the dispatch of trainees to Finland.

Other activities involve the planting of trees to safeguard irrigation and dam projects. The secretary general of the Department of Forestry explained that this cooperation agreement is valid for 2 years from the date of signing of the memorandum of understanding. It is hoped that this agreement will be extended further for mutual benefit.

INDONESIA

EXTENSION OF TRANSMIGRATION AGREEMENT WITH WEST GERMANY DESIRED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 15 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

/Text/ Indonesia hopes that the cooperation with West Germany concerning supply for transmigration regions can be extended for another 3 years and expanded to include not only East Kalimantan but also provinces of eastern Indonesia.

This was divulged by Minister of Transmigration Martono in Hamburg /West Germany/ Tuesday after his talk with leaders of the "HWWA" /expansion unknown/ research institute which has carried out studies and tests in the East Kalimantan transmigration region during the past 5 years.

Martono said West German experts have done an excellent job in the "Transmigration Area Development" (TAD) project in East Kalimantan and consequently Indonesia has invited them to work in other regions.

The 5-year cooperation between Indonesia and the West German Government in the TAD project will end this year.

Martono is convinced the West Germany Government is prepared to extend the cooperation agreement. "However," he added, "let us wait until the result of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Indonesia in early November."

Asked whether there is any problem concerning the provision of assistance by West Germany, Martono gave a resounding "No." He admitted, however, the West German side did ask once whether Indonesia still needed assistance for this project, considering the fact that Indonesia has now reached the status of low-middle class in per capita income.

Martono explained that Indonesia needs the assistance not to rehabilitate her economy, but to finance her development.

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CSO: 4213/15

EXPORT OF WORKERS TO MIDDLE EAST PART OF 'COUNTER TRADE'

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 3 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Exported Manpower Services To Be Included in the Counter-Purchase System"]

[Text] The Indonesian Government is now including the services provided by its workers in the Middle East in counter-purchase trade contracts.

"This was underscored after Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh and Manpower Minister Sudomo held special discussions not long ago on increasing the export of Indonesian manpower to the Middle East," Dr Zainul Yasni, T3 (Middle East Export Coordination Team) chairman, told HARIAN UMUM AB yesterday [2 September].

The counter-purchase trade contracts are expected to make it easier to send Indonesian workers to the Middle East to bring in the anticipated increase in foreign exchange.

Toward that end, some 7,000 workers have left Indonesia for the Middle East in the past 3 months and it is now estimated that 50,000 Indonesians are working in that area.

By the end of fiscal 1984, 100,000 workers are scheduled to go to the Middle East. This target can be achieved because of improvements made in immigration procedures, all of which are now handled under one roof in the old Trade Department building on Abdul Muis Street in Jakarta.

Granting of pass ports and exit permits has been expedited as have departure permits, especially those granted by the Haji director general during the present Haj month.

Jordan Accepts the Counter-Purchase System

With special regard to increasing exports to the Middle East, Dr Zainul Yasni, who only recently returned from Jordan, said the Jordanian Government is prepared to accept the counter-purchase system within the context of increasing the flow of trade between our two countries.

The counter-purchase system is applied principally to Indonesia's purchases of TSP [triple superphosphate], KCL [potassium chloride], urea and rock phosphate fertilizer. Jordan is also prepared to purchase commodities from Indonesia such as rubber, coffee, textiles, all kinds of wood and other commodities.

In 1982 the value of Indonesian exports to Jordan amounted to \$24 million and the value of Indonesian imports from Jordan was only \$14 million.

"However, Indonesia will have a deficit balance of trade with Jordan when it buys fertilizer from that country, and therefore more commodities must be marketed overseas," Yasni said.

Each year Indonesia requires some 700,000 tons of rock phosphate to be used as the basic material for its fertilizer factories, and to date Indonesia has imported this material from the Christmas and Nauru Islands as well as the Middle East.

In Jordan rock phosphate is a natural surface deposit and is processed in such a way that it is the best in the world.

Along with urea fertilizer, KCL fertilizer requirements are met with Jordanian production. KCL fertilizer is processed from Dead Sea water which contains 1 percent potassium and 32 percent salt.

To stimulate nonoil exports, particularly to Jordan, the T3 plans to hold a trade fair in Amman in October in which interested businessmen will participate.

"An approach unlike that used during trade fairs held in advanced nations such as European countries or Australia will be used during the trade fair held in the Middle East," Yasni said.

The Middle East trade fair will be handled as a sales fair, namely, a fair at which Indonesian products are sold directly because Arabs are accustomed to buying immediately if they are interested in a product. Businessmen consider a sales fair more attractive because on-the-spot sales can cover the cost of participating in the fair.

To expedite the flow of trade to Jordan, Dr Yasni, during his visit, met and held dialogues with the Jordanian trade and foreign ministers with whom, among other things, a banking arrangement was agreed upon.

For the Jordanian side, it was recommended that the Jordanian Petra Bank and the Arab Bank should deal directly with the Bank Nasional Indonesia in Jakarta.

It was agreed that it would be easier to open letters of credit with such a banking arrangement than by using the facilities of a third bank as is the current practice.

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CSO: 4213/7

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM SAID TO REACH DECISIVE STAGE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 3 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Dr H. Haryono Suyono Tells AB the KKB Program Is at the Decisive Stage"]

[Text] Dr H. Haryono Suyono, chairman of the National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN) explained that the KKB [family planning program] is now at the stage where it "can determine the results of development."

The KKB program is directed now toward supporting further development.

Speaking during a special interview with HARIAN UMUM AB conducted in his office on Thursday [1 September], Dr Haryono further explained that the present KKB program has two functions. It differs from the earlier KKB program whose sole aim was to lower the birth rate. In this new dimension, the KKB program is aimed at providing the momentum for the "take-off of PELITA VI [sixth 5-year economic development plan]," with the understanding that during PELITA VI population must become the potential motivating force for the take-off.

"In the beginning, the KKB program was running alone, but in the coming period others must run with it," he said jokingly. The other runners referred to by Dr Haryono are other development sectors whose participation in subsequent years will focus on users of the spiral contraceptive which should become the potential motivating force for the take-off.

"Will every current user of a contraceptive become the motivating force for the take-off or a potential motivating force?"

"Yes and no," was the answer.

Dr Haryono gave this answer because those living in rural areas who participate in the KKB program have not yet been directed toward or formed in such a way that they can become a potential motivating force.

He said a program must be devised for the development of the population potential.

"At present we are entering the population development phase."

"We are now at a very decisive threshold," he added.

New measures for this KKB program consist of joint management or cross-sector cooperation for the development of human beings in physical and spiritual senses.

Should KKB personnel take action later, other sectors must participate by taking steps that support their activities. Various health services must participate in carrying the spiral contraceptive program forward by working with P4 [Pancasila up-grading courses] and by increasing people's knowledge about the program and the skills for handling it.

"Frankly, the small community unit, or the family unit, which now is assailed with information on the spiral contraceptive, will in the future be offered easier and more abundant facilities which will be balanced by the facilities provided to similar units that do not yet participate in the KKB program."

This will not be possible if KKB personnel in other sectors do not participate in the program.

From Below

Haryono is optimistic about the future success of the KKB program. In pointing out the number of active acceptors, he conveyed his conviction that at some time in the future the KKB program will become "the people's own program," where the government (the top) will no longer have to handle this program.

It is estimated that between the years 1995 and 2000, public participation in the management of the KKB program will be greater than that of the government.

There still is a bias, he said, toward greater government management of the KKB program.

Public participation in KKB management was clearly evident in the past year. "This year the program was tackled from below."

The president's expressed appreciation to continuing acceptors was a sign of a breakthrough in the management of the program by the grassroots.

Continuing acceptors, Dr Haryono explained, means acceptors who are capable of "spreading the KKB fever" to other persons.

Last Tuesday [30 August] President Suharto "commanded" the KKB Safari Movement, "Senyum Terpadu [smiling together]" which is a command to "the public to participate actively in the KKB program now."

Haryono admitted that the grassroots managed the program in 1975 and KKB was taken over by the government in subsequent years. "This has been reversed now."

Really Fine, Become Prosperous

According to Haryono, 11.3 million KKB partners in the fertile age group are active in the program now. We face a challenge, however, from the many former KKB participants who, for various reasons, are no longer using contraceptives. In addition there are more partners now in the fertile age group because of the high birth rate during the decade of the 60's. It is projected that each year between 500,000 and 750,000 partners in the fertile age group will become participants in the KKB program. They are balanced by the number of KKB participants who leave the program.

About 25 to 30 percent of KKB participants, or 4 million women, use the spiral contraceptive method.

Haryono said present requirements for the spiral cannot be met by Indonesia alone. They are still merely being assembled in Indonesia. In October about 2 million spirals, whose quality equals that of foreign products, will be produced by PT Kimia Farma. The IUD produced is similar to the Lippes loop.

Because the Lippes Loop is less "reliable," attempts will be made to replace it with a multiload type in the future. The Lippes loop has a high failure rate or results in a fairly high number of pregnancies, compared with the multiload type whose failure rate is only .01 percent.

The BKKBN chairman rejected the idea that the KKB program only promotes the spiral. He admitted that in carrying out the program in the past a misunderstanding had arisen. Some persons felt they were forced to use the spiral. To eliminate this misunderstanding, a new pattern of information has been created using the logo "Safari Senyum."

Safari Senyum is short for "truly wonderful and healthy for the people," and is an invitation to participate in the KKB program, with the individual selecting the type of contraceptive he cares to use.

In a later development, President Suharto, when inaugurating the KKB Safari Senyum movement in Bogor, changed the meaning of Safari Senyum to "prosperity and health for the public."

This deepened the meaning of KKB Safari Senyum. "The word prosperity connotes that various benefits will accrue to the public from this program," he said.

To evaluate the program with which he has been wrestling, Haryono used the illustration that if 7 out of 10 partners participate in the KKB program, it is considered to be a success. "At present only 5 out of 10 partners participate."

So, we still must work hard.

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CSO: 4213/7

ABRI TO 'ENTER FORESTS' TO PARTICIPATE IN REFORESTATION

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 3 Sep 83 p 3

[Article: "SBK on 'ABRI Enters the Forests' To Be Published Soon"]

[Text] A joint decision (SKB) of three ministers on "ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] enters the forests," to be signed respectively by the forestry, home affairs and defense and security ministers, will be issued soon, according to Forestry Minister Soedjarwo's clarification given in Jakarta.

The slogan, "ABRI enters the forests" was put forward by the forestry minister after he reported to President Suharto on the contemplated participation by ABRI in an operation devoted to reforestation and greening.

The minister reminded his listeners that "ABRI enters the forests" should not be given a negative connotation nor should questions be raised about why ABRI was entering the forests.

"ABRI enters the forests," the minister said, means "ABRI will assist in the implementation of reforestation and greening selectively in several projects where ABRI has considerable capability to act effectively in carrying out the reforestation and greening tasks and is capable of safeguarding them."

ABRI may be parachuted in to handle reforestation and greening in steep and precipitous slopes that cannot be reached by ordinary persons, the forestry minister said.

Engineer Wartono Kadri, director general for reforestation and soil rehabilitation, pointed out in his clarification that an SKB implementation guide (JUKLAK) has been prepared along with the SKB which is being readied for signature.

During a regional reforestation and greening consultation meeting in Sumatra, Waryono Kadri noted that "ABRI enters the forests" is a pilot project that will be carried out in provinces of Central and South Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, Aceh, Lampung and West Nusa Tenggara.

"ABRI's participation in reforestation and greening is by nature temporary," the director general said.

Operationally the project will be managed by the forestry and agriculture ministers, with techniques being carried out in accordance with the SKB, the director general for reforestation and soil rehabilitation of the Department of Forestry said.

Idea of ABRI Entering the Forests Well Received by DPR Members

Imam Chourmain, vice chairman of Parliament's Commission IV and member of the Central Pancasila Front faction, welcomed the plan for ABRI entering the forests during PELITA IV in the framework of making a success of the national reforestation program.

"If it is done for the purpose of improving reforestation program activities, it is, of course, good; however, thought must be given this idea for this is a long-term program while ABRI cannot remain forever in the forests," he told ANTARA in Jakarta on Friday [2 September].

Imam Chourmain believes it will take at least a year for reforestation to show results. However if ABRI enters the forests for the purpose of assisting reforestation, this will speed up the program because ABRI is composed of units with a strong esprit de corps, he said. Imam Chourmain also was attracted to the order that people on campuses, including academicians, also participate in this program. This, he said, had been agreed upon but he has not yet heard now far this was being carried out.

Regarding the implementation of the reforestation program, Imam Chourmain felt that quantitatively it already may have approached the target but qualitatively it has not yet produced the expected results.

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CSO: 4213/7

GEN RUDINI EXPLAINS 'ABRI ENTERS FORESTS' PROGRAM

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 5 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Article: "'ABRI Enters the Forests' Is Not Linked to Cases of Reforestation Manipulation"]

[Text] Lt Gen TNI [Indonesian National Army] Rudini, Army chief of staff (KASAD), clarified that the "ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] enters the forests" activity to which the soldiers are committed in no way is linked to the failure of the earlier reforestation project which now is in the hands of the law enforcement apparatus.

It was announced earlier that ABRI personnel would be used to encourage public participation in the national program whose goal is forest conservation.

"Basically the use of ABRI for reforestation is in the interests and for the future of the Indonesian people," the general told ANTARA in Barabai City, which is located 170 kilometers north of Banjarmasin, during his visit to the AMD [expansion unknown] Manunggal XIII activity in Pandawan Subdistrict, Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency, South Kalimantan, on Saturday [3 September].

The ABRI enters the forests program also is not intended to become the means by which the AMD activity is replaced. In the past this activity provided many benefits to the rural inhabitants; moreover, the two activities could be carried out in a unified way.

"Perhaps AMD's future activities will be simplified when ABRI finishes its forest work," he said. This involves the scheduling of its activities and the amount of work it is capable of handling, he continued.

Gen Rudini reaffirmed his opinion that the ABRI enters the forests program, in addition to benefiting the critical forest environment, is also expected to open up new horizons for forest conservation. These will be used as capital for the future development and advancement of the people.

The three-star general gave no details on how this program would be carried out only that he believed it would be done jointly this month.

His side is now completing work on implementation plans for seven provinces in Indonesia. These will serve as pilot projects and will be augmented later in phases as needed for the pressing needs of areas with very critical forest regions.

The seven provinces which provide the first opportunities for ABRI to enter the forests, in addition to involving the local population, will include the combined efforts of the Defense and Security, Forestry and the Home Affairs Departments.

The KASAD provided no details on these seven provinces which are clearly included among critical forest areas that at this time threaten the livelihood of their inhabitants.

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CSO: 4213/7

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION'S INEFFICIENCY, ABUSE OF POWER CITED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 8 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[**"Editorial" Column: "Increase the Improvement of Administrative Committees at All Levels To Be Strong and Firm in Organizing and Carrying Out the Policy of the Party and the Government Plan"**]

[Text] The revolutionary administrative committee of different levels are the principal strategic units in protecting government and society. They are a bridge connecting the government with the people and the people with the government. Their role is to disseminate all the party and government policies, and all the laws of the nation to the people of all ethnic groups so they might understand them and carry them out together. Meanwhile, their duty is to reflect, to the higher echelons, the needs of people of all ethnic groups in their area of responsibility, and to educate and take care of them throughout. Thus, it can be said that the revolutionary administrative committees have the power to govern the people, given from the people, and they determinedly serve the people. Thus the revolutionary administrative committees are steadily powerful and have widely gained the confidence of the people of all ethnic groups in our country.

This is a force and an important factor to ensure the advancement of our country. However, generally speaking we must all know that now our revolutionary administrative committees, particularly a number of revolutionary administrative committees for the base level, provinces, districts, cantons and villages have not yet been improved as they should. A number of them have not yet become consistent with the level of production expansion and the society in their locality. Or, in some places they are too large, and lack efficiency, and in some places there are shortages. Generally speaking, the administrative machinery for each administrative committee is bigger than necessary; the turning to going down to the bases and to production is still weak. The use of orders, originating at a distance from the masses, and the use of absolute power inappropriate to the actual situation are still being practice in some administrative committees. Therefore, there is a need to improve administrative committees at different levels to make them [suitable] and highly efficient, to avoid setting up a large but inefficient administrative machinery, and to avoid using absolute power orders, inappropriate to the actual situation, but which will have a great effect on the implementation of the policies of the party and our government.

Then, the increase in the improvement of the administrative committees will not only improve the organization structure, making it more [appropriate] and more suitable to the actual situation, but also a plan must be set up to open a short [course] for provincial, district, canton and village administrative cadres throughout, in order to help them to have a clear understanding of the actual nature, roles, and duties of administrative committees for different levels. Also, administrative, social and economic construction management plans, as well as management plans to expand culture, education, public health and raise the standard of living of the people of all ethnic groups in the areas of their responsibility [must be set up]. The administrative cadres of all levels are assigned to accept the rights and duties mentioned, and to know how to apply them to the actual situation within their own localities. Then the organizing and implementing of all plans by the party and government will be clear and will become reality.

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CSO: 4206/2

MONG TEACHERS IN PHOU BIA ZONE ACTIVE IN LITERACY WORK

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 8 Sep 83 p 2

['Outstanding Story' Column Excerpted from SUKSA MAI: "Cultural Combatants in Mountainous Areas"]

[Text] "Ko lou be ho vi cha?" We tried out our Lao Soung language to open a conversation with a young man who had just been introduced by the chief of district education of Saisomboun District as an outstanding supplementary education teacher. He answered fluently, "kou hou au yong chang". This meant we were understood.

Later on our conversation was in the Lao Loum language; [when he mentioned] that he did not speak it well, this made us listen more carefully and inclined us closer to him.

Yong Chang is now living in Ban Khisang, Pha Sangop Canton, Saisomboun District, Vientiane Province. He is 23 this year. He has a wife and 2 children.

In 1975 he graduated from the 5th year of elementary school, and aimlessly drifted for 5 years. Then came 1980 which was the year of the struggle to defeat the enemies of ignorance and backwardness, which had exploded loudly. Thus, the canton administrative committee saw that Yong Chang was important and capable enough to participate in this process. He was then mobilized to be a supplementary education combatant to lead the Lao Soung nationality to free themselves from the darkness and danger of illiteracy.

When he was assigned this he mobilized more members to be teachers and shared responsibilities: one teacher for three students. Later Yong Chang brought his textbooks, chalkboard and other teaching equipment to highland cultivation areas every day.

The classrooms where he taught were under the trees or under shacks; his teaching hours started when the students rested from their field work. If they had finished their field work and gone home the lessons would be in the evening from 1900 to 2200 hours. The teaching places were sometimes in the canton administrative office or in his own house, depending on the agreement between him and his students.

When Yong Chang used to mobilize his own students, he would say, whether they were young men or women, that if they did not learn they would not be able to work in the canton or district! Therefore, his teaching seldom encountered difficulties because the students were all anxious to learn voluntarily. Yong Chang joined the process of wiping out illiteracy for 3 years; he was able to wipe it out in all the targeted people.

On the day that Saisomboun District officially announced that illiteracy had been wiped out throughout the district, he had the opportunity to proudly stand and enjoy viewing the Nam Cha River as it shone brightly. It was a river with no blemish, and he himself had become an outstanding cultural combatant in this mountainous area.

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CSO: 4206/2

DISTRICT IN LOUANG NAMTHA IMPROVES SECURITY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 8 Sep 83 p 2

[Article: "The Long District Guerrilla Units Today"]

[Excerpt] The people of all ethnic groups throughout Long District, Louang Namtha Province, have determinedly been a driving force actively carrying out the two [strategic] duties. All organizations within the district have been improved and correctly and properly assigned along with the improvement of different organizations. They have not stopped improving and strengthening the ranks in guerrilla units and [public security forces] in all aspects.

At first the Long District guerrilla units and public security forces were incomplete and insufficient; they were only scattered units. Their operations were not efficient and they still depended on other forces to do their duty. After the nationwide liberation the province and also the district have profoundly, closely and regularly paid attention to guerrilla units, especially the provincial and district guerrilla sections which always give close guidance and continuously lead their guerrilla forces. Especially during this past year the Long District guerrilla forces have skipped many levels as they progress in many aspects. The number of organizations have been expanded and grouped as divisions. There are both mobile and regular stationary types. Their units are complete in numbers, including males and females, and weapons. After they were set up they were regularly trained in fighting tactics and strategy. This demonstrates that each guerrilla is very well able to use different kinds of weapons supplied to them, and each is able to use geographical conditions in their fighting and solve different problems that arise on their own when necessary.

The commanding cadres for each level are able to command their units and cooperate with other forces skillfully to carry out their duty. Now there are sufficient guerrilla units for their needs. Each village, whether small or large, all have stationary and mobile forces.

Along with attention to the task of protecting localities, they also actively pay attention to increasing production. Besides constructing the family economy they also organized themselves into platoons, groups and companies where each receives an average of many hundreds of kilograms of different foods and starchy crops. Moreover, they also take part in helping many thousands of families who are in need of labor.

Moreover, they also take part in education, sports and many other things. Because of the lofty revolutionary activities which they accomplished in the past, as well as at the present time, they have gained the wholehearted confidence of the people of ethnic groups throughout the district. Long District deserves to be a model district in Louang Namtha Province, the land of "white rice and beautiful girls" and prosperity. It deserves to be a district that inherits the bravery of Louang Namtha Province.

Now more than ever Long District is strong in national defense and national security, deserving the praise from the higher echelons who said, "Long District is diligent and persistent. It will not yield to [anything]."

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BRIEFS

SARAVANE CULTIVATION--The people in 9 districts in Saravane Province have completed 100 percent of their rice growing for a total of 16,089 hectares. There is a fairly large increase in their cultivation area when compared with the previous production season. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Sep 83 p 1] 9884

LOUANG NAMTHA CULTIVATION--In the struggle with difficulties and the weather to engage in wet rice cultivation, up to now the farmers and people of all ethnic groups in Louang Namtha Province have determinedly plowed their ricefields and succeeded by 90 percent for a total of over 5,000 hectares. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Sep 83 p 1] 9884

LOUANG NAMTHA TRADE--Since the beginning of August the Louang Namtha Provincial Supply Company has brought different kinds of goods to exchange actively with the people's products in Louang Namtha and Sing Districts. This includes over 46 tons of paddy rice. The goods that have been brought down for exchange are bicycles, corrugated metal sheeting, cloth, production tools and a number of household items. This will stimulate agricultural production of the people of all ethnic groups steadily to broaden and raise the standard of living of the working people. It will also balance the trade between the government and the people. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Sep 83 p 1] 9884

CSO: 4206/2

NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND TRADE MISSION IN MOSCOW

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 4 Oct 83 p 32

[Article by Tony Garnier]

[Text]

Ways to help the Soviet Union get a slice of the action in New Zealand's Think Big energy projects will be negotiated by a top trade mission visiting Moscow later this month.

In return, it is hoped the Soviet Union will offer New Zealand a long-term contractual arrangement for meat exports, especially mutton.

Both issues are reported on the agenda for when top government officials sit down in Moscow for five days of trade talks, starting on October 17.

Members of the New Zealand negotiating team will include a trade and industry deputy secretary, Mr Ted Woodfield, a deputy secretary from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Dick Nottage, a deputy secretary from the Ministry of Energy, Mr Kevin McCool, and the assistant director-general of agriculture and fisheries, Mr Jack Belgrave.

Representatives from the meat, dairy, and wool boards and some private companies will also be on the mission.

Mr Woodfield and Mr Nottage will also spend four days in Hungary for bilateral trade talks with that country.

The missions to the Soviet Union and Hungary will coincide with the three-week tour of European Community capitals by the Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr Cooper, and a high-powered trade mission to Britain led by the Fletcher Challenge chief, Mr Ron Trotter.

In a background briefing, the "Post" was told the aim of the Moscow mission would be to try to establish a long-term contract for New Zealand meat exports.

It was pointed out that, despite the Afghanistan situation and the shooting down recently of a Korean civilian aircraft, many countries

were maintaining trade contracts with the Soviet Union. They included the United States, which had contractual arrangements on grain export worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

While the Soviets had bought large quantities of New Zealand meat in recent years, it had been on a spot business basis. Quantities had fluctuated.

As well as exploring ways for the Soviets to get into the Think Big projects, it is understood the talks will canvass the possibility of greater trade in agricultural products, including machinery and livestock breeding.

Recent reports have hinted at the possibility of Soviet firms wanting to get into the growth strategy projects through the so-called "second generation" or down-stream power, petrochemical and gas projects.

Soviet firms have tendered for some projects, it is understood, but their bids have been uncompetitive.

At the moment the trade imbalance between the Soviet Union and New Zealand favours this country by a whopping 38 to 1.

Thanks mainly to New Zealand exports of primary products to the Soviet Union, trade between the two countries is estimated to have increased ninefold since the early 1970s.

Trade is worth about \$500 million annually, putting the Soviet Union in the top six of New Zealand's export markets.

Political observers note that an obvious way for New Zealand to increase its exports to Russia is for this country to widen the prospects for a return trade.

The mission to Moscow is taking place under a trade agreement negotiated in the early 1970s. It provides for a review every two years.

However, because of the Afghanistan situation, the review has not taken place in recent years.

CSO: 4200/103

GOVERNMENT SUBMARINE PLAN STUNS NAVY

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 8 Oct 83 p 4

[Text]

AUCKLAND, Today.
(PA). — The Government's announced interest in buying submarines has stunned some sections of the Navy, including a number of senior officers.

Some have privately voiced strong opposition to the proposal.

A former Navy director of undersea warfare, retired Captain Ian Bradley, described it as "an asinine move which could not be justified on either operational or cost grounds."

The staff at the Devonport Naval Base were told of the Minister of Defence, Mr Thomson's, announcement in a muster yesterday.

The minister said in a statement that no commitment had been made but the Government was considering whether diesel-powered submarines could form part of a "re-organised" navy.

It is understood that if the Navy bought submarines, they would be new. It was not intended that the Navy should buy

ships from the Australian fleet of Oberon submarines, soon to be replaced.

Captain Bradley described the proposal as the most major change in defence policy since the end of the Second World War.

"I am frankly staggered. In recent times I've made a point of talking to senior officers about submarines, and I've yet to find any who could justify the idea."

Captain Bradley said the submarine was basically an offensive weapon and one of the most inflexible.

It was very doubtful if New Zealand's constrained defence budget could begin to cope with the heavy cost of running submarines.

"All I can say is that such a decision would undermine the credibility of defence. My old shipmates must be totally bemused."

The minister's statement said it was not intended that the Navy abandon surface ships. Two patrol craft will be needed for submarine support and training.

CSO: 4200/103

CONVENTIONAL SUBS CONSIDERED FOR NAVY

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 7 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is looking at buying conventional-powered submarines in collaboration with Australia, the Minister of Defence, Mr Thomson, said today.

In a press statement, he said consultations were being held with Australia on the question.

Australia is expected to replace its ageing Oberon class submarines in the early 1990s, and Mr Thomson said there would be significant economies and advantages from collaborating with Australia in the examination of various options.

Complex issues

Mr Thomson said the issues were very complex.

"At all times it would be necessary to balance the military advantages of ownership of a small force of submarines against what New Zealand could afford.

"The implications for the future of the Royal New Zealand Navy are far reaching," he said.

He said a memorandum of understanding between the Australian and New Zealand navies was expected to be signed shortly.

The ministry, he said, would not expect to be able to give the Government a detailed evaluation before 1985 or 1986.

"A balanced maritime defence force to uphold New Zealand interests in the Pacific would call for surface ships as

well as submarines to carry out the roles submarines cannot perform and to provide for training and support for the submarines," said Mr Thomson.

The statement comes a year after the idea of submarines for the navy were raised by Marlborough MP Mr Doug Kidd.

Defence sources say that submarines would add considerably to the navy's capabilities.

Falklands lessons

Pointing to lessons from the Falklands War they say the British submarines effectively kept the Argentine navy in port and throughout the conflict the British were very worried about the presence of Argentine submarines.

While nuclear submarines are the most powerful and dangerous weapons in the water today, even modern diesel submarines pose a serious threat to surface ships.

Costly

According to American analysts the Argentine navy submarines were able to pass near the British task force and were only constrained by their own mechanical difficulties from causing damage.

A modern diesel submarine is understood to cost between one-third and one-half as much as a new frigate — between \$100 million and \$150 million, according to defence sources.

CSO: 4200/103

FORUM LINE CUTS FREIGHT RATES

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 26 Sep 83 p 3

[Text]

The Pacific Forum Line will make freight rate cuts of up to 34 per cent on its most profitable run because of what it calls unrealistic competition.

The cuts are to container rates on the Papua New Guinea and Solomon Island service. They have been prompted by serious competition from the Polish Ocean Line.

The cuts, of up to 34 per cent depending on the commodity, come into effect on October 7.

The chairman of the Pacific Forum Line, Mr H. L. Julian, said yesterday: "We are doing it to meet unrealistic competition from the Polish Ocean Lines."

The two companies run similar services from New Zealand to Melanesia.

"Some of their freight rates are uneconomic and we have got to be sure we can keep our cargo flow," Mr Julian said.

Increase

He said it was not the only competition the Forum Line faced. It also had competition on its Australia-Pacific Islands services from the Norwegian-owned Karlander-Kangaroo Line.

The general manager of Universal Shipping Agencies, Mr M. Pigneguy, said the Polish line planned to increase its rates by 10 per cent next month, but that would not necessarily mean the Forum Line rates would be cheaper.

Universal acts as New Zealand agent for the Polish line.

Mr Pigneguy said some of the Forum Line charges were now double the Polish line's freight rates. It depended on the commodity.

The Pacific Islands trade was not the Polish line's major trade, Mr Pigneguy said, and it was not dependent on it for the profitability of its services to New Zealand.

The Polish line started the islands trade as a sort of byrun on its main service from New Zealand to Europe.

Seeking Aid

"I cannot see why we are a worry," Mr Pigneguy said.

The Polish line had not conducted a "spying operation" before establishing its freight rates. It had simply worked out realistic charges of its own before setting freight rates.

He admitted the line did not have to service as many Island ports as the Forum Line.

The New Caledonia-based Sofrana Unilines is also losing cargoes to the Polish line.

Its New Zealand freight manager, Mr F. B. Hurst, said he could not see either Sofrana or the Forum Line matching the Polish line's "ridiculously low freight rates."

He said the Polish line could not be making any money in the trade and it was an open fact that it was subsidised by the Polish Government.

NEW OIL HUNT LAUNCHED

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 1 Oct 83 p 7

[Article by Tom Bridgman]

[Text]

The arrival of the giant semi-submersible drilling rig Penrod 78 from Japan heralds the start of a major hunt for oil off New Zealand.

At least six offshore wells will be drilled to the west of the North Island and in the wild, deep waters to the south, with others onshore in the proven Taranaki region.

Energy Minister Bill Birch flew out to the 26,000 tonne Penrod 78 rig as it crawled past Taranaki last week under tow towards the potentially oil rich Great South Basin. He said its arrival and that soon of a second rig, the Benreoch, meant New Zealand was entering "an unprecedented and exciting" phase in the search for oil and gas.

Investors

Public interest in oil exploration has been intense.

Investors clamoured to subscribe, pouring an estimated \$80 million into new oil companies in recent weeks.

In his budget in July the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, said an extra \$90 million would be spent by the Government this year in oil exploration.

"Such is the size of some of the geological structures, both in Taranaki and in the Great South Basin, that even one find could produce a major increase in New Zealand's proven energy resources," he said.

The hunt for oil is concentrated in three main regions: on and offshore the lower western North Island (the Taranaki area), off the north-west South Island (the Karamea Basin) and an enormous offshore area to the south of the South Island (the Great South Basin).

New Zealand has until recently been totally dependent on imports for transport fuel and the drastic rise in oil costs in 1973 hit the economy hard — in 1982 imported oil cost New Zealand \$1371 million.

The country is on a drive towards 50 percent self-sufficiency for transport fuel by 1987-88 through replacement fuels such as compressed natural gas (cng) and liquified petroleum gas (lpg), and production of synthetic petrol and condensate derived from natural gas discovered on and offshore Taranaki in the 1960s.

The Ministry of Energy said last month that condensate would provide the largest single local contribution to fuel needs in the 1980s. Increased use of natural gas would lift condensate production from the Maui field from less than 400,000 tonnes a year to around 700,000 a year in 1988.

Maui and Kapuni gas field condensates would then provide about 20 percent of total liquid fuel needs.

Oil exploraton so far by the state-owned Petroleum Corporation of New Zealand (Petrocorp)

in Taranaki has discovered the McKee field onshore in Taranaki in 1980, which Petrocorp estimates has in-place reserves of 33 million barrels of oil and 95 million cubic metres of gas. Recoverable reserves of oil are estimated at between six and 11 million barrels.

Oil and gas have also been found to the north of McKee in the Pouri and Tuhua wells by Petrocorp, leading to optimism about further finds in the area.

Oil production from McKee is expected from late 1984 at around 200,000 tonnes a year but could fall to half this amount after the first five years, said Petrocorp.

The Great South Basin, dominated by the licence PPL 38081 covering 59,570 sq km and held substantially by Hunt International Petroleum, Petrocorp and newly-listed Southern Petroleum, has captured public interest.

The harsh weather conditions with storms raging in from the Antarctic to the south, rough seas and deep water (up to 1000 metres) make it a difficult and expensive area to drill with well costs up to \$30 million each.

Hunt International originally acquired the licence in 1968 and undertook a four-well programme in 1976-78. Three of the wells had hydrocarbon shows and in addition Petrocorp, and Shell BP Todd have drilled two wells each in the area, with four of them barren of hydrocarbons.

But the prospective wells increased knowledge and interest and Hunt has now identified two promising structures — Tikitak and Pukaki, both of which promoters consider have the potential for major oil finds.

Participants in the licence area are the operator and division of Hunt group, Placid Oil Company of Dallas (6.1 percent), Hunt International (18.4 percent), Enserch of Texas (10 percent), Petrocorp (51 percent) and South Petroleum (14.5 percent).

The geologist's report for Southern Petroleum investors, prepared by Robert Sanford, formerly chief international geologist for Hunt International, said the Great South Basin area was somewhat like the North Sea.

"The Great South Basin alone has the potential to contain up to 10 billion barrels of recoverable oil reservoir in a total of 10 super giant structures. Three of these within 3000 feet water depth could contain over 6 billion barrels.

"The two most prospective are Tikitak and Pukaki which are calculated to contain 2.2 and 2.3 billion barrels each, respectively.

"In order to be economically feasible, Great South Basin, and perhaps other basins in the entire shelf, must develop not as a single field, but as a truly new oil province of the world," he wrote.

The two wildcat wells to be drilled are Rakiura into the Tikitak structure about 225km south of Invercargill. It is expected to go down to a drill depth of 2280 metres and then Pukaki, to the east, down to a depth of 3200m.

According to Rex Beech, senior drilling engineer for the Penrod 78, conditions will be "lousy."

"The consistent southwesterlies mean the seas stackup for long periods with 3-10 metre swells. They can get up to around 15 metres in bad times and for those once in a hundred years storms, 30 metres.

"We're ready for the worst," he said.

Energy ministry officials estimate explorers will have to find a billion barrels of oil or gas equivalent to make a commercially worthwhile discovery.

The search does not come cheap. Energy minister Birch said recently the Government through Petrocorp would have spent a total \$70.8 million on the exploration and development of the McKee and Pouri fields in onshore Taranaki by 1985, about the time they will be

producing about 6 percent of New Zealand's oil needs.

Mr Birch said planning allowed for about \$1 billion worth of private and government exploration between now and the end of 1986, in 1983 dollar terms.

In the Taranaki area and the Karamea Basin to its south, the organisational structure of who is involved in which well becomes complex.

Together with Petrocorp and a host of operating companies, eight publicly listed companies will be involved in drilling.

They are Cue Energy Resources NL, Petro Taranaki NL, Southern Petroleum NL, Horizon Oil, New Zealand Oil and Gas, Oil Fields NL, United Resources Investments, and Kupe Petroleum NL.

Three rigs

Drilling will be Penrod 78, Benreoch, booked to drill at least four and possibly six or more wells, the first scheduled for later next month, and a third rig, Sedco 600 which arrives in mid-November from Singapore.

The rush of five new oil company floats in recent months with the impending drilling season excited investors.

Geoffrey Albers, a Melbourne lawyer and company chairman of Southern Petroleum NL, Cue and Petro Taranaki, said recently Southern Petroleum was "the largest successful capitalraising by a new company in New Zealand's commercial history."

In the flurry of speculative activity there have been few notes of caution.

But brokers Jarden and Company, who have been closely involved with the new companies, made their views known.

"Warning: Investment in Oil Exploration Companies is Highly Speculative" they noted on an investment report.

EEC BUTTER QUOTA CUT SERIOUS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 8 Oct 83 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text]

The recommendation by the European Commission that New Zealand's butter quota to the European Economic Community next year should be reduced by 4000 tonnes to 83,000 tonnes is a serious blow to the dairy industry in this country. The recommendation is not the final word on the arrangement. This must come from the Council of Agriculture Ministers, who are expected to make a decision in November. The Ministers, if they make any adjustment at all, will reduce the quota still further. The purpose of the visit by New Zealand's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade, Mr Cooper, to all 10 E.E.C. countries, is to persuade the members of the E.E.C. not to reduce the quota to something less than the Commission's recommendation. Mr Cooper is leaving for Europe today. Within the E.E.C., Mr Cooper may expect to find solid support for New Zealand's case from Britain and West Germany, and solid opposition to New Zealand's case by France and Ireland. Some support will certainly be found among other countries.

Another blow to the dairy industry, and thereby a blow to New Zealand's over-all export performance, is the expected increase in the levy that New Zealand pays to export butter to the E.E.C. This comes about because of a return to the former levy rate. When the quota for 1983 was discussed, New Zealand lobbied hard to send 90,000 tonnes. The European Commission recommended 89,000 tonnes. This was reduced to 87,000 tonnes by the Council of Agriculture Ministers, though the normal 25 per cent levy was reduced slightly to compensate New Zealand for the reduced quota. At the same time as the quota for next

year has been reduced to 83,000 tonnes, the 25 per cent levy has been reinstated. The change will mean that New Zealand will pay another \$8 or \$9 a tonne to export butter to Britain. Adjusting the levy to 25 per cent again may make for easier and tidier calculations within the E.E.C.; coming on top of the reduction in quantity, its effects will be noticeable.

The most positive element about the Commission's recommendation is that it extends over a five-year period. To be sure, reductions in volume will continue at a rate of 2000 tonnes a year over the five years; but the Commission has at least recognised that New Zealand dairy farmers need to know where they are over a longer term. The conclusion to be drawn from all this is hardly new. The Europeans do not want New Zealand's butter and are sending unmistakable messages to this effect by reducing the amount that New Zealand is allowed to export to the E.E.C. and by effectively cutting the price receive for the amount that the Community admits. The present stockpile of butter in the E.E.C. is between 700,000 tonnes and 800,000 tonnes. The Community's consumption of butter is about 1.6 million tonnes of butter a year and it is now producing about half as much again as it needs. In such world butter markets as are not controlled by central buyers or are not under quotas, there is a chance to sell about 200,000 tonnes. The chances of the stockpile disappearing rapidly are therefore small.

The opportunities for New Zealand to sell the spare 4000 tonnes on the world market are few. The demand for butter is so inflexible that

even an extra 4000 tonnes on the world market is almost bound to drive the price downwards. This will have an effect on the prices that New Zealand obtains and on the price that the E.E.C. obtains for its exports of butter. Because of the diversity of exports of the E.E.C., and because the E.E.C. is ideologically committed to subsidising its farming, the problem is more serious for New Zealand than it is for the E.E.C.

The most sensible approach that the New Zealand dairy industry can take is to be prepared to be adaptable about the dairy products it manufactures. The dairy industry has already been prepared to diversify its products and its markets. An end to diversification and switching of products is not in sight. The European Commission is proposing another extension to a transitional arrangement that began when Britain entered the European Economic Community in 1973. Ten years ago, New Zealand was exporting 132,000 tonnes of butter to Britain; the shape of any substantial New Zealand dairy industry 10 years ahead will depend as much on imagination and initiative as on the farming and manufacturing ability to turn out good, and competitive, products.

CSO: 4200/103

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST VIEWS BATASANG ELECTION REFORM DEBATE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Oct 83 p 36

[Article by Gualberto B. Lumauig in the "Looking Up" column: "An Umbrella Party for the Opposition?"]

[Text] In today's political situation where the traditional American two-party scenario for elections appears not to work out too well for fragmented Opposition parties in Philippine setting, Filipinos' find they must resolve by themselves this problem of the Opposition within the framework of existing Philippine legal institutions.

This is exactly what Filipino legislators are attending to in the current Batasang Pambansa public hearing on the proposed revised election code.

Not only is public participation invited to the review of the code to insure all substantive electoral rights are permanently provided for and duly protected in procedural measures duly prescribed. Also deliberated upon is the inclusion of proposed transitory provisions that will enable Opposition candidates nominated by their presently non-accredited political parties to enjoy such protective measures as are granted to duly accredited parties.

Example of these protective electoral measures is the right or privilege to have an election inspector present at the registration, voting, counting of the votes cast, and final canvassing of the election returns reporting the count from every voting center.

Because under present laws only an accredited party is entitled to nominate election inspectors, for this coming Batasan elections in May it is proposed that the law be amended to enable Opposition candidates belonging to non-accredited parties to avail of election inspectors--if their Opposition parties put up a common "umbrella organization" as was the KBL in 1978.

Another proposal is to drop the regionality of elections altogether, and return election to Batasan seats by districts or by province. It will be recalled that regional representation was previously adopted to correlate with the intended regional approach to economic development and centralized public administration.

Such regional considerations may have to be set aside at this time--for the sake of developing a desirable healthy political Opposition, and to reassure public morale.

"Your Filipino brand of working democracy," an American friend told me, "is something today's troubled Western democracies should perhaps regard as a model."

I wanted to reply that the Western press would readily perceive the truism of his remark if foreign correspondents do not simply cater to their penchant for the sensational (e.g., parochial wars in the Middle East, Latin America, Africa or Asia) or yield to the morbid obsession of portraying the violent in riotous demonstrations to back-stop patronizing criticism of foreign governments.

They could also report on something positive for a change.

CSO: 4200/117

PHILIPPINES

ELECTIONS COMMISSION FORESEES ORDERLY POLLS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 83 p 28

[Text] The Commission on Elections sees bright prospects for free, honest, and orderly polls next year in the general conditions of peace and order in the country, according to Chairman Vicente M. Santiago, Jr.

An atmosphere of calm and stability is obtaining in most areas and this will continue to prevail until the May 14, 1984 Batasang Pambansa elections, he said.

Santiago gave this assessment after returning from a trip to Northern Mindanao (Region X) where he met with the Comelec personnel election registrars in the area.

Santiago and other Comelec officials from Manila have been holding conferences with the poll body's field personnel in the various regions to discuss urgent problems affecting preparations for the Batasan polls.

Earlier, conferences were held in Ilocos (Region I), Southern Mindanao (Region XI), Western Mindanao (Region IX), Central Visayas (Region VII), Eastern Visayas (Region VIII), and Cagayan Valley (Region II).

Santiago said he foresaw no serious threat to free elections except in some localities traditionally regarded as "trouble spots" because of the presence of rebels.

He assured that the Comelec would adopt whatever measures may be required to protect the voters and candidates, as well as those assigned poll duties in these areas.

Santiao described as "another encouraging development" the "very positive" response of the citizenry to the call for suggestions on what reform measures to adopt to insure clean elections.

CSO: 4200/119

PHILIPPINES

HIGH RANKING NPA LEADER CAPTURED IN SOUTH

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Oct 83 pp 1, 8

[Text]

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY —

The arrest of the top communist guerrilla leader in Southern Mindanao was announced yesterday by regional military authorities.

Col. Ramon Banaglorioso, regional commander, identified the

rebel leader as Hugo Lagisores Orcullo, 29, a dropout from the University of Mindanao in Davao City.

Orcullo was described in the Ministry of National Defense's order of battle as the secretary of the front guerrilla unit No. 7 of the New People's Army (NPA) that operates in the Davao provinces, including part of Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur, and North Cotabato.

Orcullo was reportedly arrested at the central park here last Friday by a team led by Maj. Filipino O. Amoguis, commanding officer of the 421 PC company. Orcullo reportedly has a ₱70,000 prize on his head.

He was reportedly unarmed when arrested.

Orcullo is now being held at the PC detention center in Camp Evange-

lista for interrogation.
(Casiano Navarro, Jr.)

M A L A Y-B A L A Y ,
Bukidnon — Eight New People's Army (NPA) rebels, including a commander, were killed and many others were wounded in two encounters with soldiers over the weekend.

The names of the slain rebels were not available as of presstime.

Lt. Col. Alexander Noble, commanding officer of the 23rd Infantry battalion, said that a team of Army soldiers and the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) led by Sgt. Danilo Bernardo were on patrol in barangay Balayao Katingilan, Kibawe, when they encountered about 20 rebels.

The firefight that ensued lasted 40 minutes before the rebels withdrew, according to Noble's

report to Brig. Gen. Madrino C. Munoz, commanding general of the 4th Infantry division.

Col. Mariano Adalem, 3rd Infantry brigade commander, identified the slain rebel commander as Enrique Pacomios, alias "Kumander George." Pacomios was reported one of the top NPA commanders in Bukidnon.

Meanwhile, in Tagum, Davao del Norte, a woman NPA rebel was killed and three other rebels were wounded Sunday in a brief encounter with soldiers in barangay Del Monte, New Corella town.

The woman rebel was identified as "Gemma" while the wounded were identified as Rudy Sacona, alias "Arnel," Diosdado Puda, and a certain Timbol. (Ped Velasco)

CSO: 4200/117

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT INACTION AGAINST IRANIAN 'TERROR GROUP' REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 83 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "No Compromise With Dealers of 'Living Death'"]

[Excerpt] Presence here of an alien terror group, reportedly sent here by Teheran, is a frightening development that should jolt Philippine authorities from their policy of maximum tolerance. Fortunately for government, an Iranian national, a victim of hoodlum compatriots, has emerged to denounce the leader of the so-called hit squad who is now held by Makati police authorities. Placed on notice that Amir Hossain Kamboozian is the suspected leader of the Iranian Muslim students that has so boldly come out to announce plans to destabilize the regime, government is left with no alternative but to expel him and his colleagues from the Philippines forthwith.

Although the attention of the intelligence community and that of immigration authorities have been repeatedly called to the overt acts of this militant group, it appears that scarcely anything has been done to purge this undesirable presence from the Philippine community. Only recently, this column reproduced in this space comments that appeared in the Teheran Times contemptuous of the Marcos administration. Such an attitude of visitors is now confirmed by a manifesto of the Iranian Muslim Students in the Philippines calling on all Iranian students here to (1) join anti-government rallies, (2) blow up government facilities, newspaper plants, television stations, hotels and embassies, and (3) eliminate all identified enemies on sight.

CSO: 4200/119

CENTRAL BANK TO ASSUME FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEBTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 83 p 10

[Text]

Foreign obligations of the private corporate sector will be assumed by the Central Bank of the Philippines following the 90-day extension period requested by the Philippine government from foreign bank creditors for the payment of all maturing principal indebtedness.

This was announced yesterday by Governor Jaime C. Laya in separate meetings with the local business community and the foreign banking community.

Laya reiterated the position presented by the government to the 10-bank creditors advisory group on the Philippines in their meeting in New York last week that all debts to foreign financial institutions owed by the private corporate sector will be rolled over

with the original obligor for 90 days commencing Oct. 17, 1983.

Pricing for the roll-over foreign debts, however, will be subject to negotiations between the borrower and the international bank.

Local corporate borrowers seemed resigned to the fact that they would be charged a somewhat higher rate of interest by their foreign lenders for the rolled-over credit accommodations.

In case the international bank refuses to undertake the sought-for-rollover, the CB has adopted a second alternative. The CB will assume the foreign indebtedness of the local corporate borrower from the foreign bank.

This assumption will be made with the consent of both the international bank and the

local company.

The local firm will be required by the CB to deposit with the CB pesos to cover the principal payment at the exchange rate prevailing for the day.

The international bank will receive the foreign currency obligation of the CB in lieu of the private sector obligation.

The debt will then be extended for 90 days within the boundaries of the 90-day extension request for the public sector debts.

At the same time, the CB pointed out that for purposes of the 90-day extension period, hold-out deposits under Circular No. 343 and the foreign currency deposit system will be considered in the private sector.

In a meeting with the local business com-

munity yesterday, Laya directed the creation of a task force in the CB which will handle all matters relating to the suspension of payments on principal maturities during the 90-day period commencing Oct. 17.

All queries by the local commercial banks, the business community and the foreign banking community will be answered by this task force headed by Senior Deputy Governor Gabriel Singson and Deputy Governor Juan Quintos, Jr. of the CB international department.

Laya said all requests for settlement of questions relating to the nature of transactions covered by the roll-over request will be handled on a case-to-case basis.

CSO: 4200/119

PRESS ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS OPLE'S CABINET REVAMP PROPOSAL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 83 p 4

[Text]

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY — Labor Minister Bias Ople's proposal for a cabinet revamp in a recent speech before the Publishers Association of the Philippines Inc., (PAPI) was supported today by a national press organization.

A News Correspondent Club of the Philippines (NEWSCOR) said the Ople move is laudable and relevant to the time of national reawakening.

In proposing a revamp, the labor minister observed that some cabinet members are already tired or are lacking in drive for having stayed long as ministers.

For making such proposal the NEWSCOR has described Ople as a selfless leader.

The media group appealed to other cabinet members to follow the example set by the labor minister by retiring instead of clinging greedily to their posts especially those who have reached

the age of compulsory retirement.

NEWSCOR officials said a certain cabinet member who had reached the retireable age of 65 last year has allegedly become sensitive to criticisms by the media for such criticisms might derail the extension of his appointment by President Marcos.

The un-named minister in his alleged obsession to stay in power has reportedly resorted to muzzle the press by "peddling lies" to discredit a newsmen who writes stories critical to his actuations in office.

The NEWSCOR is composed of correspondents from four big dailies with Casiano Navarro Jr., as the board chairman and Romeo Movido, club president. Both are veteran newsmen and are active in protecting media men from harassment by abusive public officials. (L. Belarmino)

CSO: 4200/119

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY CHECKPOINTS DISMANTLING ORDERED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] CAMP OLIVAS, Pampanga--Constabulary authorities ordered yesterday the dismantling of military checkpoints in Central Luzon which were allegedly being used by PC soldiers, policemen, and members of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) for extortion activities.

Brig. Gen. Bienvenido L. Felix, 3rd PC-INP regional commander, also ordered the relief of military men involved in "tong" collection without prejudice to the filing of criminal charges against them.

Felix ordered Col. Lorenzo deputy regional commander for operations, to speed up the investigation of the extortionists and recommend their dismissal from the service.

Felix was reacting to reports that military men have been extorting money at checkpoints from cargo trucks carrying agricultural and forest products.

The reports also said that personnel of the Bureau of Forest Development (BFD) and the Finance Ministry Intelligence Bureau Command have also set up checkpoints in Nueva Ecija and Aurora provinces to engage in extortion activities.

Felix said the checkpoints were set up in critical areas of the region, according to General Order Nos. 66 and 67, to avert the illegal transport of firearms and explosives.

He said that 89 firearms and several rounds of ammunition of various calibers were seized at the checkpoints last August.

Meanwhile, Felix also appealed to motorists, especially victims of extortion, to identify military men involved in "tong" collection so that drastic disciplinary action can be initiated against them.

"We will not tolerate these illegal activities," Felix said. He directed provincial and Metrodiscom commanders to secure his clearance and approval before establishing checkpoints in their areas of operation. (Jerry Lacuarta)

CSO: 4200/117

PHILIPPINES

MUSLIM AFFAIRS MINISTER HAISL REFORMS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo M. Espaldon said yesterday that the various reforms undertaken by the present leadership has effected substantial improvements in the lives of the Filipino Muslims.

Minister Espaldon said that since the inception of the new order, the government has made a remarkable achievement in uplifting the lot of the Muslims in the country.

He also added that the Muslim problem in the South is an old and an inherited problem of the present administration caused by the inequities of the past.

The national government took cognizance of the Muslim problem in the South in an effort to faithfully and justly uplift the general well-being of our Muslim brothers, Espaldon said.

The Muslim Minister further stressed that it is the avowed policy of the government to look into the various segments of the society in the spirit of unity and brotherhood among Filipinos.

The 1983 Pilgrimage to Mecca was attended by some 3,000 Filipino Muslims which is considered to be the biggest Filipino delegation in the past 10 years.

CSOy 4200/117

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL ON ONGPIN OPPOSITION TO EXPORT TAX

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Why Impose Export Tax?"]

[Text] A FRESH wind of hope came upon non-traditional export product manufacturers when Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin announced that he is not in favor of the proposed measure to impose an export tax as a result of the recent adjustment in the rate of the peso against the US dollar.

The announcement must have raised the spirits of the export manufacturers who have been suffering from numerous and unending red tape from government offices despite repeated assurances by the government that all encouragement would be given them to strengthen our export sector and thus earn more foreign exchange to reduce the country's balance of payments deficit. The export manufacturers have been suffering the consequences of poor implementation of good government policies.

Ongpin said that the imposition of an export tax on non-traditional exports like garments would be counter-productive. If the government policy is to stimulate exports, the imposition of this is certainly not the way to do it.

Pending consideration in the Cabinet, the proposed measure seeks to impose 1-to-2-percent across-the-board tax on all export items.

This is where Ongpin disagrees. According to him, such an export tax should be imposed only on traditional or commodity exports like bananas, logs and lumber which have gained P3 for every dollar earned without any effort because of the recent peso devaluation. On the other hand, Ongpin said, non-traditional exports do not earn the same amount. This is because non-traditional exports use imported raw materials and the proposed tax would be on the value-added as a result of the imported input materials like in the case of garments.

Certainly, there are more reasonable measures to raise funds needed by the government during these times of economic difficulties. But, surely, killing the hen that lays the golden eggs is not one of them. Foreign exchange earnings from non-traditional exports are fast catching up with the earnings of traditional products.

PHILIPPINES

SAN MIGUEL CORPORATION HAILS PRAWN EXPORT BAN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] SAN Miguel Corp., the country's top food and beverage firm which has ventured into aquaculture, hailed yesterday the banning of the exportation of live tiger prawns of any size by Minister of Natural Resources Teodoro Q. Pena.

The country's hatchery operators, including SMC, earlier urged the ministry to enforce a total prohibition on the export of live prawns of any size.

It was noted that there had been exportations of gravid or egg-bearing prawns, or mature prawns about to be gravid. Gravid prawns caught in the wild are the country's prime sources of fry. The species concerned is *Penaeus monodon*, which is also known as giant tiger prawns locally (sugpo).

ACTING on the plight of the country's prawn industry, Pena recently approved Fisheries Administrative Order No. 143, which provides for the imposition of penalties on violators of the export ban with fines from P500 to P5,000 and/or imprisonment from six months to four years.

It also empowers the bureau of fisheries and aquatic resources (BFAR) director to impose an administrative fine of not more than P5,000 and to confiscate live prawns and their containers from violators, in favor of the government.

The export ban order was signed by Pena at the recommendation of BFAR Director Felix R. Gonzales.

SMC has a hatchery capable of producing over 7-0 million fry annually at its aquaculture center in Calatrava, Negros Occidental.

CSO: 4200/117

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT-PRESS FORUM VIEWS CENSORSHIP

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Oct 83 pp 4, 5

[Article by Noel C. Cabrera in the "As We See It" column: "Gov't-Press Dialogue?"]

[Text] IT WAS, as one colleague who had come to cover the event commented, a dialogue on press freedom and national security where the views of the working press were not even heard.

It wasn't a repeat of the Makati "ambush" though. Far from it. There simply were too many eminent panelists, too many legal luminaries whose brilliant reflections on the intricacies of national security laws had so caught the imagination of the audience that the moderator probably forgot there were newsmen-panelists around.

But no matter. It was a most intellectually stimulating evening, this three-hour multi-sectoral dialogue sponsored by the Legal Management Council of the Philippines last Friday. This gathering of minds from the various sectors--government, military, judiciary, academe, legal profession, private sector, government media, and the press--was, to say the least, quite impressive.

To many, the short dissertation alone by former Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion on the concept of press freedom as a potent defense of the state against dis-integration was worth the long stay.

There is really no incompatibility or conflict between press freedom and national security, he believed. For as long as there is press freedom to mold an enlightened public opinion that would allow the people to determine their course, then the nation can be assured of strength and survival.

Sovereignty resides in the people, the retired chief justice posited, and all government authority emanates from them. Government must then act in accordance with their will, and this will is generally ascertained not only through elections but also through the press.

Concepcion said that without a free press, the people cannot intelligently express their grievances and opinions as to how the government should be run. Not only is the press the main source of information which the people need

for self-government; it is also the vehicle through which they tell the government what they want.

And while Concepcion conceded that there is a danger of the rights of speech and press being abused, he submitted that the greater danger to the state is the abuse of power by government. When the latter happens, then the threat to national security becomes greater.

The dialogue also had its share of chuckles and laughter as in the lively exchange between Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile--the guest of honor--and former ambassador and UP president Salvador P. Lopez.

Reminding Lopez that he has had the freedom to write his columns, Enrile took exception to the former's nostalgic view that press freedom of pre-martial law days has yet to make a comeback.

To this, the former ambassador quipped: "But, Mr Minister, I censor myself!"

"But why censor yourself?" the minister replied. There are risks in every profession, he explained, and newspapermen faced risks in the pursuit of their profession even before martial law.

"But there's a difference," Lopez countered. "Before martial law, the risks were predictable. Today they're not. A minister may wake up one morning on the wrong side of the bed, and that's it!"

For our part, we had wanted, had we been recognized by the moderator, to put in our two-centavos worth on behalf of working journalists. We had hoped to ask the gathering of legal minds a layman's question: Mustn't the law reflect the kind of society and political system that we have?

If the law is too harsh and constricting, wouldn't this indicate a closed and intolerant system which surely is not consistent with the open and democratic system we purport to have?

There's no questioning the right of the state to defend itself against threats to its existence. But must the safeguards go to such extent that we bestow less importance to the basic constitutional rights of the people? Is the political situation today so abnormal that it would justify laws like PD 1834 which imposes the death penalty or life imprisonment for crimes of rebellion, sedition, inciting to sedition, and subversion? Is it so abnormal as to justify the PDA, the planned arming of policemen with baby armalites, the denial of permits for rallies, the road checkpoints.

When we talk of press freedom, we must also consider the climate in which the journalists work. Legal restrictions that appear to be too harsh, encompassing, and inflexible are not conducive to the lively exercise of press freedom. Newspapermen cannot afford to feel a sword of Damocles over their heads, a chilling effect which might have already led the likes of Salvador P. Lopez to censor themselves.

The dialogue ended on a most reassuring note. Pleased with the outcome, Minister Enrile said that so long as men of different persuasions can still meet and discuss soberly and intelligently with one another, as they did that evening, then the nation shall survive.

Maybe we can pick it up from here. How does a government-press dialogue sound to you Minister Enrile?

CSO: 4200/117

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS RESPONDS TO RESOLUTIONS OF SUPPORT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Oct 83 p 24

[Text] (Following is President Marcos' response to the resolutions of support from associations of local executives, including the League of Governors and City Mayors of the Philippines.)

I would like to extend my gratitude to all those who have gone out of their way to manifest the unity of our organization.

You know, we have been through adversity together. We have built up our party from the ruins of a rebellion. Let us never forget that what we see today cannot in any mode, sense or manner approximate the dangers, the sufferings and sacrifices that we all underwent before and after the proclamation of martial law. Many of our people especially the affluent have forgotten the antecedents of the New Republic. They have forgotten how they were hiding for their lives. They have forgotten what we used to tell them: your head or your land. When we proclaimed martial law the oligarchs opposed us. Now that we have proclaimed the New Republic, we see the hydra-headed oligarchy rise up again no matter how you may desominate this instability posed by either the radicals or the ideological violent groups. The fact remains that it cannot approximate the bloody skirmishes and battles that we fought in the country-side.

When we proclaimed martial law you will remember the contingency plans included our fighting in various lines in Central Luzon, the mountains of Sierra Madre and even in the Cordilleras. We have not reached this stage. We have, however, seen the mischievousness of those whose memories are short. Let it be said that those who have forgotten the past are bound to repeat and they will suffer the immutable justice of events and circumstances.

You and I need not lift a finger. We will let history and the flow of events and circumstances mete out justice to every element of our society that has not meant well for the Filipino race. That is the principle to which you and I are committed. We are committed to our Constitution. We are committed to freedom. We are committed to the principles of democracy especially to the dignity of man. That they have violated that dignity, there is no doubt about it.

And because the ways of history have such an inevitability I am sure that even if you and I don't lift a finger, they will be punished if not by Almighty God than by the people themselves; likewise those who have sought to destroy our Republic by trying to wipe out the Constitution, the New Republic that has fleshed out into the attainable hopes and dreams of our people the various programs and projects which lay down the foundation of a progressive nation and country.

I take all these resolutions to mean that you have read the writing on the wall. My belief and faith in what we are doing is such that I have said, these are things that I am willing to die for. But I do not intend to die.

Do you remember the classic statement of General Patton? "Yes, war is killing. But we don't intend to die. We intend the other guy to die."

On that note, therefore, may I say that the KBL's only weakness is that it is too strong.

I am certain that the Central Committee will be busy resolving disputes as to who the candidates will be. Whatever it is, rest assured that this leadership will be resolved, consistent, strong, and decisive. Whatever they say about me or anybody else, is really immaterial for you and I already belong to history. And anchored to this faith and this rock there is nothing more to say.

Thank you very much.

CSO: 4200/117

PHILIPPINES

VALENCIA ON MARCOS HEALTH, BLOC VOTING, DIALOGUE

Philippines DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 83 p 5

[Commentary by Teodoro F. Valencia in the "Over a Cup of Coffee" column:
"Bloc Voting Out in '84 Polls"]

[Excerpt] THE DOUBTING Thomases of the KBL are all back in the fold after President Marcos told them that he does not intend to die but instead, is raring to fight. For a while, even KBL loyalists thought they were suddenly alone. At the KBL caucus the other day, the President looked more fit than when he appeared before or right after the death of Aquino.

It is certain that bloc voting will be out in the 1984 elections. President Marcos himself authored the KBL resolution on that point. The legislators for the permanent national assembly (Batasang Pambansa) will be elected by province. Insofar as Metro Manila is concerned, it will be a different formula, something like district elections.

The story about a planned dialogue between the administration and the Manila-based opposition was premature and based on misleading facts. This was the fault of Assemblyman Leonardo Perez who believed someone who said he was speaking for the opposition. The opposition leaders had every right to deny having sought such dialogue, but the government lost nothing by agreeing in principle to such an arrangement.

CSO: 4200/119

PHILIPPINES

MANILA DAILY URGES FOLLOW-THROUGH ON DIALOGUE EFFORTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 83 p 5

[Editorial: "Let's Have That Dialogue"]

[Text] WE REALLY don't understand this fuss over who--the government or the opposition--initiated the move, if ever there was such an attempt, to get the two camps together in a dialogue.

The important thing is that the idea was broached and there seems to be no reason at all to reject it. This is not the time for maneuvers and calculations. Nor is this the time to try and gain political mileage from having been the one to call for dialogue on the crucial issues of the day.

Whether the suggestion came from Malacanang or from its detractors is of little consequence. The important thing is that a dialogue at this point in time is most vital, considering the widening rift between the government and some sectors of society.

Aside from helping defuse the social and political tensions obtaining in the country now, a dialogue can serve as the forum through which the government and the opposition can join forces in tackling the worsening economic problems confronting the country.

Hardening adversary positions at a time when the economy threatens to crumble will get nobody nowhere. Every sector is bound to suffer if we allow the already critical economic climate to further deteriorate.

Malacanang, it seems, has been initiating a series of moves designed to accommodate its critics in the hope that this would lead to national reconciliation and unity. The creation of a new fact-finding body on the Aquino assassination, the proposed electoral changes that would benefit the political opposition, the offer of two Comelec seats, and conciliatory meetings with different sectors seem to point to a government desire to heal the wounds of conflict.

A government-opposition dialogue at this time is most vital. Let's not allow political considerations to stand in the way of public interest and welfare.

CSO: 4200/119

PHILIPPINES

DROUGHT DELAYS SUGAR MILLING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] BACOLOD CITY, Oct. 17 (REUTER)--Four large sugar centrals have started milling a month late after harvests were delayed by drought in the Visayas, the Philippine Sugar Commission said today.

The mills were in Negros Occidental province where 56 per cent of the country's sugar is grown, a Philsucom spokesman said. Thirteen other mills were expected to start the season's operations next month.

He said the eight-month drought had also damaged crops on most farms in the area.

Philsucom officials said export deliveries had been disrupted by the drought but they would not comment on whether the Philippines would have to buy abroad to meet its obligations.

The Philippines is contracted to ship about 6,000 tons to the US in the fourth quarter of 1983 as part of a total US order of 378,000 tons.

CSO: 4200/117

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES PIMENTEL TO MEET WITH OPPOSITION

Future Plans, Programs Discussed

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 83 p 28

[Text]

Suspended Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel obtained a "go-ahead signal" yesterday from Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to meet with opposition leaders in Metro Manila on their current and future plans and programs.

Pimentel who has been under house arrest on charges of rebellion before the Cebu Regional Trial Court arrived in Manila with two Constabulary escorts and stayed overnight in his Marikina (Metro Manila) residence.

Accompanied by Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, PC and Integrated National Police chief, Pimentel called on the defense minister at the latter's office in Camp Aguinaldo and expressed his willingness to join a dialogue with the government.

His travel to Manila was approved by Ramos upon representations made by Col. Ramon Banaglorioso, acting commander of PC/INP Region X based in Cagayan de Oro City.

Reports published earlier said that the opposition had requested for a dialogue with the government on a wide-range of political and economic problems. This report was, however, denied in the media by former Speaker Jose B. Laurel, Jr. and former Senator Jose W. Diokno.

Enrile urged the opposition, through Pimentel, to consolidate their ranks and participate actively in the 1984 elections for the regular National Assembly as well as in the overall affairs of the government.

Pimentel on Opposition Contributions

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] CAGAYAN DE ORO City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel said yesterday he was willing to join a dialogue with the government on a wide range of topics, including political and economic issues.

Pimentel, who is facing rebellion charges before the Cebu regional trial court, called on Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile at the latter's office in Camp Aguinaldo.

Enrile granted the request of Pimentel, who is under house arrest, to meet with Metro Manila opposition leaders so he can discuss with them their plans of action.

DURING the meeting, Enrile urged the opposition, through Pimentel, to consolidate its ranks and participate actively in the 1984 elections for the regular National Assembly as well as in the overall affairs of the government.

Pimentel was quoted by Agence France Presse as saying that PDP-Laban party would participate in the national assembly elections "whatever the rules are."

"There are areas where we can ensure a clean vote--Davao, Northern Mindanao, Central Visayas, Bicol, here in Manila," Pimentel told Agence France-Presse.

He disagreed with those in the opposition calling for the resignation of President Marcos.

"To get some seats in the national assembly is enough for a start. We can't change the country overnight," he said.

CSO: 4200/119

PHILIPPINES

MAYOR KILLED IN SUSPECTED NPA AMBUSH

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] PAGADIAN CITY--Mayor Valentino Circado, 58, of Tayog town, Zamboanga del Sur, was slain in an ambush by armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army (NPA) at 3 p.m. yesterday in the outskirts of Tayog.

Col. Romeo Abendan, PC provincial commander and police superintendent, said Circado's driver and security officer was seriously wounded.

Abendan said Circado was returning to the poblacion after attending a barangay fiesta when the rebels posted themselves on both sides of a rough winding road and fired at the mayor's party.

Circado died on the spot. His .38 caliber pistol and that of his bodyguard were taken by the rebels who were reportedly led by a former municipal employe whom Mercado dismissed recently.

Circado was supposed to attend yesterday a conference of Western Mindanao executives in Zamboanga City but he did not go due to his previous appointment in the barangay fiesta.

Abendan has dispatched a PC-INP team to go after the ambushers who were believed to be still in the area.

Meanwhile, a barangay captain of Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur, identified only as a certain Alejado, was gunned down Monday by NPA rebels in his frontyard for reportedly refusing to cooperate with the rebels. (Tony Pe Rimando)

NEW CORELLA, Davao del Norte--A commander of the New People's Army in this province and his woman aide were killed in an encounter with Civilian Home Defense Forces and policemen in barangay Sambog, this town, at about 12 noon yesterday.

Lt. Col. Patrick G. Madayag, PC-INP commander here, identified the rebel leader as Nemesio Agat, alias "Kumander Tommy." The slain woman rebel, who was reportedly Agat's secretary, remained unidentified.

Police records showed that Agat was the commander of four towns in this province, namely Asuncion, New Corella, San Vicente, and Mawab. He was

allegedly responsible for liquidating some barangay residents who were uncooperative.

Madayag said a team of CHDF and policemen led by Pfc. Virgilio Lacia was on combat patrol in barangay Sambog when they encountered about 50 NPA rebels.

A 15-minute exchange of gunfire ensued and the rest of the rebels reportedly withdrew to the forested areas.

Found at the encounter site were a shotgun, a .38 caliber revolver, documents, and belongings of the rebels.

Meanwhile, a barangay councilman was killed by two armed men believed to be NPA sparrow unit members at about 6 p.m. yesterday.

Police identified the victim as Zosimo Comonsod. He had two bullet wounds in the head fired from a .45 caliber pistol. (Ped Velsaco)

CSO: 4200/119

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST REPORTS MUSLIM MANIFESTO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Oct 83 p 4

[Article in column by Apolonio Batalla: "In the Name of Allah'"]

[Text]

IN the Name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful." As in all pieces of Islamic literature, that is the opening of the "Manifesto of the Muslims of the Philippines Supporting the Call for National Reconciliation."

The Muslims of the Philippines contend, says the manifesto, that the martial law regime has not effected substantial improvement in the lives of the Muslim citizenry; "on the contrary, our people have suffered more than any other segment of the population from the dislocation brought about by authoritarian rule — more than 60,000 precious Muslim lives were lost in a decade of civil strife, more than one million have been rendered homeless and destitute, more than 200,000 are still refugees in Sabah and elsewhere and, ironically, they have not received the same concern shown by our government to the Indo-Chinese refugees; in fine, widespread poverty and economic dislocation continue to plague the depressed Muslim communities, and adding insult to injury, our people are forced to accept the illusion of an autonomy contrary to the spirit and letter of the Tripoli Agreement."

The manifesto seeks implementation of the Tripoli advocated by Cardinal Sin, and urges general amnesty for all political offenses.

The signatories do not include the names of Muslim government officials, such as Gov. Ali Dimaporo, Simeon Datumanong and Minister Romulo Espaldon.

Since the manifesto says unless national reconciliation is speedily effected, the Muslims may be compelled to reassert the historic identity of the Moro nation, the question is how powerful the group represented in the manifesto is.

The signatories include such stalwarts as Abraham Rasul, Domocao Alonto, Salipada Pendatun, Mamtal Tamano, Abul Khayr Alonto, Jalaludin J. de los Santos, Ibrahim Ameril, and others.

"Reasserting the historic identity of the Moro nation" and "restoration of the status quo ante bellum of the Spanish-American War of 1898" would mean secession.

We do not think it is necessary to make the threat, since the spirit of reconciliation is opposed to a goal that implies the use of force, even if it is true that "the Muslims of the Philippines have no desire to be dragged into" a bloodbath.

There is much to be said in favor of Muslim support for the principles of national reconciliation espoused by Cardinal Sin, for when the faithful of two great religious join forces in pursuit of peace, a milestone is marked in religious relations. We recall that not too long ago the conflict in the south was sought to be exacerbated by characterizing it as a religious conflict.

There is also much to be said for the manifesto's call for a general amnesty for all political offenses "to pave the way to a peaceful and meaningful dialogue." For it was the grant of amnesty to Muslim rebels that hastened the abatement of the conflict between the government and the MNLF, and many people believe that if general amnesty is given elsewhere that, too, will solve the rebellion problem.

In advocating general amnesty, the Muslims represented in the manifesto evinced a sentiment shared by their Christian brothers. And that is the same feeling of the rest of the country when there was conflict in the south.

Much water has passed under the bridge since the status quo ante bellum.

CSO: 4200/102

PHILIPPINES

'PREVIOUSLY APPROVED' POWER HIKE EFFECTIVE 26 OCT 83

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Oct 83 pp 1, 8

[Text]

The National Power Corp. (NPC) announced yesterday the sixth round of the approved quarterly increases in electricity rates throughout the various grids in the country.

The rate adjustment which takes effect Oct. 26 will generate funds to help finance projects that will service the growing demand for electricity in the country, the NPC said.

NPC said the quarterly rate adjustment is actually included in the 1981-90 power program as a sub-program for financing yearly capital outlays.

The financing package provided for quarterly 3/4 centavo per kilowatt hour increases over an 18-month period which started August last year. Ending in January next year, the rate increases would total 4.5 centavos per kilowatt hour.

The rate adjustment is on top of that announced

by the NPC last month when the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) approved a foreign currency adjustment clause in the monthly electric billing to customers. The clause is similar to the adjustments earlier granted to the Manila Electric Co. (Meralco) and the Philippine Long Distance Telephone (PLDT).

NPC is also expected to raise its power rates anew following the devaluation of the peso and the anticipated increases in the price of petroleum products.

For a given year, NPC said the total foreign exchange adjustment rate will reflect the changes in the peso cost of its foreign currency payments for the year due to the movements in the peso-dollar guiding rate as well as movements in

the dollar-yen exchange rate.

The rate, according to NPC, will be recomputed on an annual basis to account for changes in the amount of foreign exchange payment and the sales volume from year to year.

During the first foreign exchange rate adjustment, NPC increased its rate charges by around 4.1 centavos per kilowatt hour during the first six months starting October.

The adjustment, the NPC said, will recover the foreign exchange losses it incurred as a result of the peso devaluation. From a P9.00/\$1.00 base rate, NPC'S foreign exchange losses alone amounted to P270 million when the guiding rate was fixed at P11 to the dollar.

CSO: 4200/102

PHILIPPINES

TWO 'TOP' COMMUNIST REBELS IN MINDANAO CAPTURED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] Two top rebel officials in Mindanao were captured while 112 others surrendered in Surigao over the weekend, Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday.

Cpl Emilio D. Templo, armed forces spokesman, said the captured rebels were Ruben Larioso, overall organizer and coordinator of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, and Virgilio Adlawan, deputy secretary of the Organisasyon Grupo sa Mag-uuma, reportedly a front organization of the CCP.

The two were captured by a PC patrol led by Capt V. Tarona and 2Lt Camilo Gonzales in Barangay Pocto, Hinatuan, Surigao del Sur.

Brig Gen Dionisio Tan-Gatue, PC Region 11 commander, said the two rebel leaders were caught by surprise by the PC patrol and were not able to get rid of a document containing a list of 45 OGM officials in Surigao del Sur.

The 45 OGM leaders and 67 members surrendered after learning of the capture of Larioso and Adlawan. They were later released after pledging allegiance to the republic and promising to work for national reconciliation.

Larioso and Adlawan, however, were detained for further investigation and possible filing of charges against them.

CSO: 4200/102

PHILIPPINES

NPA LEADER, THREE CIVILIANS KILLED IN N. COTABATO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Oct 83 p 24

[Text] Cotabato City--A high ranking officer of the New People's Army and three members of a family of six died in two separate shooting incidents in North Cotabato, a belated report reaching this city said.

In barangay Batasan, Makilala, the house of a certain Isidro Hernani, 35, was attacked by heavily armed men shortly before midnight last Sept 29, resulting in the killing of Hernani, his wife Mary Ann, 33, and his son, Elmer.

Three other members of the family were seriously wounded. They were identified as Hernani, Jr., 10, Yoyong, 6, and Analyn, 5.

Constabulary reports said the unidentified armed men fired automatic rifles for about five minutes, peppering the house of the victims with bullets.

Six armed men, believed to be members of the NPA liquidation group, were blamed by the military for the killing. Several empty shells from M-16 armalite rifles were recovered near the house.

Hermie Vergara, 20, tagged as the finance and liaison officer of the NPA, was killed in an encounter with Constabulary troopers in barangay Sagkugan, President Roxas, North Cotabato.

Two other persons were seriously wounded by grenade shrapnels during the firefight between the rebels and the Constabulary soldiers. They were identified as Jimmy Makiling, a former NPA commander, and Rolando Loquenario, a driver of the provincial governor's office of North Cotabato.

Cotabato City--A younger brother of former Maguindanao Gov Sangacala Barrager, Sr, was shot dead by a lone gunman yesterday on Jose Lim St in this city.

Col Ricardo Trinidad, Metrodiscom commander, identified the victim as Col Ricardo Trinidad, Metrodiscom commander, identified the victim as Mushib Barrager, 49. He suffered a bullet wound in the left side of his body.

Trinidad said the victim had just walked out of his office at the regional office of the Bureau of Post where the victim was employed when the still unidentified gunman fired at the victim from behind at close range.
(Roy Sinfuego)

Brig Gen Dionisio Tan-Gatue, Constabulary commander of Region XI, reported yesterday the capture of two high-ranking leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in Surigao. (OGM)

CSO: 4200/102

PHILIPPINES

RESULTS OF ASEAN IPO MEETING REPORTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] The Philippine delegation to the sixth general assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization held last week in Singapore cited 10 accomplishments in a press conference yesterday.

Assemblyman and Minister of State for Local Government Antonio R. Tupaz, delegation leader, said the assembly unanimously approved the Philippine-sponsored resolution calling upon AIPO member countries to "thoroughly assess the information and communication situation in ASEAN countries" in the wake of biased reporting by the Western press about ASEAN member.

Tupaz also said the delegation used all opportunities to inform the other ASEAN parliamentarians about the real situation in the Philippines, pursued the Philippine offer to host the permanent AIPO secretariat, accepted AIPO's decision to grant the European Economic Community's request to have the next AIPO-EEC dialogue in Manila in January, reiterated Philippine concern that the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea remains a serious threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia, denounced apartheid, joined the rest of AIPO in welcoming Brunei as a member of AIPO, and reiterated call for ASEAN countries to intensify their economic cooperation, among others.

CSO: 4200/102

PHILIPPINES

DEBATE ON LEBANON DEPLOYMENT SEEN TO 'PREVIEW' U.S.-PHILIPPINE COMMITMENT

Manila BALITA in English 25 Sep 83 p 4

[Commentary by Ramon Alfonso A. Fuentes in the "Observations" column]

[Text] The tug-of-war between Reagan and the Senate Democrats regarding the continued stay of the U.S. Marines in war-torn Lebanon--with the Democrats insisting that the marines must be pulled out within 60 to 90 days from August 29th; while Reagan wants no such constraints--is a perfect preview of what would happen if and when the U.S. should be called upon to honor her commitments to our country under the Mutual Defense Pact. The so-called U.S. system of democratic consensus and consultation assures her destruction and of her allies who are insane enough to trust in the "MUTUALITY" of defense agreements with the U.S. While the U.S. executive and legislative branches wrestle with each other over "legal niceties" her enemy (most likely the Soviet Union or any country for that matter with a system that does not require the cumbersome and time-consuming consensus and consultation prerequisite) could and would push the button and blow her (the US and/or her allies) to kingdom come. We are consigned to such a fate by virtue of our Mutual Defense Pact with her. And that is the reason why I have fiercely advocated the abrogation of such a farcical instrument.

CSO: 4200/102

PHILIPPINES

LAYA REASSURES PUBLIC ON NONFREEZE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Oct 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Central Bank Gov Jaime C. Laya assured the public yesterday that the CB had no plans of freezing withdrawals from foreign currency deposits.

Laya issued the statement in the wake of what he termed as unfounded rumors that foreign currency deposits would be frozen.

He also announced that there were no plans for a travel ban as well as a further reduction in the allocation of foreign exchange for Filipino travellers.

Travel funds for non-business journeys had already been reduced by half by the CB last Aug 24.

Laya said foreign currency deposits are protected under Republic Act No 6426, otherwise known as the Foreign Currency Deposit Act.

There are no restrictions on the withdrawals of such deposits nor on their transfer to accounts in other countries, except those arising from the contract between the depositor and the bank, Laya said.

He also noted that under this law, all foreign currency deposits, including their interest earnings, are exempt from any or all taxes irrespective of whether or not such deposits are made by residents or non-residents.

Such deposits are "absolutely confidential in nature and may not be examined, inquired or looked into by any person, government official, bureau or office, whether legislative, judicial or administrative."

These deposits are also exempt from attachment, garnishment, or any orders or processes by any court, legislative body or government agency, Laya said.

To ensure that existing rights of depositors are not impaired, the law provides that in the event a new law or regulation is adopted decreasing the right of depositors, such new law or regulation shall not apply to foreign currency deposits already made or existing at the time of the issuance of the new law or regulation.

President Marcos ordered law enforcement authorities yesterday to crack down on individuals spreading false rumors about monetary and financial developments.

The order was issued to avert the recurrence of wild rumors about supposed changes in currency and financial policies which are totally without basis.

The rumors were traced to either dollar blackmarketeers bent on exploiting the recent peso-dollar exchange rate adjustment or to radical elements out to undermine the economy.

Such individuals are liable for prosecution not only for rumor-mongering but also for frauds and other offenses pertaining to economic sabotage, Malacanang said.

CSO: 4200/102

PHILIPPINES

SHARIAH BAR REVIEWS PLANNED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo M. Espaldon has directed Deputy Minister Michael O. Mastura, project officer of the Philippine Shariah Institute, to conduct Shariah bar reviews in the five training centers in the country.

Minister Espaldon issued the directive in the wake of the announced Shariah bar examinations for prospective Shariah practitioners and administrators in the country slated on Dec 7 and 11.

Espaldon said the establishment of the Shariah court system in the country is in accordance with P.D. 1083, the Philippine Code of Muslim Personal Laws.

The Philippine shariah court system is one of the law reforms of President Marcos in accordance with Section 11 of Article XV of the New Constitution, he said.

Espaldon added that it is also in implementation of the national level of Article XXVII of the International Covenant on the Civil and Political Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1976.

CSO: 4200/102

PHILIPPINES

GNP SHOWS P31.6 BILLION GAIN IN FIRST SEMESTER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] The value of goods and services exported by the country during the first semester this year reached P31.6 billion which is 11.1 percent higher than the P28.4 billion recorded during the same period last year.

Latest data gathered from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) showed that the country's merchandise exports which account for about three-fourths of total exports, went up by 7.6 percent while the value of non-factor services increased by 22.4 percent.

In real terms, the total export volume declined by 2.6 percent notwithstanding the sustained export expansion of electronic microcircuits and canned tuna along with the recovery of lumber and plywood.

From January to June this year, the combined export volume of the top ten merchandise exports was valued at only P2.6 billion or 3.8 percent less than the P2.7 billion recorded during the same period last year.

During the period in review, centrifugal sugar, the country's leading export, registered a 19.9 percent drop in export volume even as the value of shipments rose by 14.8 percent. Export value of this merchandise reached P527 million during the first semester compared to the P658 million last year.

At 1972 prices, value of almost all the country top 10 merchandise exports declined. Crude coconut oil declined by 19.9 percent; copper concentrates 5.9 percent; lumber, 17.9 percent; gold from copper ores, 3.9 percent; banana and plantains, 20.6 percent and pineapple syrup by 1.1 percent declined.

CSO: 4200/102

THAILAND

GENERAL PHICHIT VIEWS SUPREME COMMAND CONTROVERSY, POLITICIANS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Aug 83 p 3

/Interview with Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit by Bunklom Dongbangsathan: "Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, commander of the 1st King Guard. The Military, an Institution of Thailand Always"; date and place not specified/

/Question/ Please give me your view of the matter of some MP's recommendation to abolish the Supreme Command.

/Answer/ I think this is a point where the military and politicians do not see eye to eye. Politicians have a suspicion.... Let me speak frankly.... The newspapers are read by only two percent of the people. The newspapers, too, suspect that there are good and bad newspapers. All newspapers are both good and bad.

Here we must look at a developing nation and how we can create unity. I think before anything we must establish ourselves. At the General Staff School I learned we must first ask ourselves who we are and what we are going to do to benefit the nation. In this era we must understand that we Thai people do not understand ourselves and our country very well. The majority do not understand because they have not studied our history.

Do you know when our country was established? We can research 745 years of solid history. In those 745 years, two or three institutions have existed up to the present: first, the institution of the king, since King Sri Indratit, and second, the institution of the Buddhist religion. Whether in the Ayuthaya period or the Third Sukhotai, when they began to establish the Thai nation there were wars. When we defeated Khun Samchon, the ruler of Chot, the military was always there. The military has continuously been a national institution of Thailand. When they had victories--the king in those times OK'ed /in English/ their conquering this or that nation--they also had to become involved in governing, right?

Later, after the division into /the four traditional ministries of/ township, palace, treasury and fields in the period of King Trailokhanat in the Sri Ayuthaya period, the military was still a national institution, and is to the present. We're not saying that we are super-clever or anything, but it is a fact that cannot be avoided. Therefore it is not that the military wants to stick its nose in, but the military has been protecting the nation for 745 years and must be a national institution until the end of time.

Therefore, if we destroy the military, do not want it to exist, whether this is a wrong or right idea I do not know, you think about if yourself. Returning to your question. In this situation we military men must educate ourselves. Some politicians think it is wrong for the military to be involved in politics, that our government must be a civilian government. But have they studied the number of educated Thai people? I give the number of 500,000 high school educated. How many more are illiterate? Economically, what are people's salaries? Do they know? They don't know because they have not studied it. I have studied it. Therefore, we must proceed cautiously. The military did not want to become involved in politics. I myself have told all reporters, I have told my military officer friends that I did not want this post. But when the royal command came, I had to do it; and when it is timely I have to play politics. Whether you like it or not, it must be. You must know, you must study. But when the time comes for me to be a politician, I have to be ready. When I retire I may enter the government like Amy Cin C.

In this situation we must study them as well. Politicians did not study history. We military men did. We know we are concerned for our nation. I'd like to ask, do we let ourselves be like England or America? Our people still don't understand many things. Votes can be bought for 100 baht. That's not right. What can we do? These things take time. We used to curse Professor Thanin /for saying/ it would take 12 years. We also consider in fairness that sometimes we may have to say that he was right because we still have not educated the youth. My father said that when he was a MP for two terms from just after 1947 to 1958-59 it seemed that during the elections they were fed at the people's homes, but when the got elected "the top of the ladder was never dry." They want to put their children in school and the like. The salaries of MPs are not enough. They are set at 350,000 /baht/. They don't live on that, right? They spent millions--for what? it was a business, an investment. What must we do so as not to have to pour in funds by the bucketful? This is a question worth considering and solving. The children must be educated and it takes time.

Do we go about hollering "you must give them all rights and freedoms." In the nation those with money use financial influence to buy votes and influence, this or that way. Our pure, innocent and naive citizens are still much lacking in education and world experience. We must help each other, right? Are we willing to admit what I say? Even the civil servants upcountry can't reach some areas. If we military can, we should help them.

/Question/ How do you view the present political situation in Thailand?

/Answer/ I think if we compromise, we can learn from one another. Try to see the world favorably, try to see what our weak points are. Talk things over face to face and come to an understanding, rather than try to defeat one another or to say "I want to be boss." That won't do. We should consider how the things we do will help a majority of the people. In politics, too, we look at this, not that I will rise up in the government. When our people live well and eat well, it is good for politics as well as society.

/Question/ How do you see the political parties today?

/Answer/ I think that almost all the political parties are playing politics, hoping to get into the government. They haven't set the goals I mentioned of educating the people or raising the standard of living. Most of them think that if they write a good party platform, that is enough. They're all like that. They write the ideal, but they can't implement what they say because when the party first gains governmental power it needs to pay its debts. It does not set a long range plan. Once they pay the money back they do something else because of the quality of the people who become politicians, those I oppose, and I have asked for an amendment to the constitution regarding the small and the large.

Because I have seen that if they are big shots, as I have said the people who get in are casino owners. Good politicians, say someone with a Masters in Political Science but with little money, how can they get in? They can't; there is no way. Therefore we get people of low quality, casino owners or wealthy people who don't know what to do. If we agree to give 10 million baht to the party they have to take us in.

I believe that it will be like that until we can agree that there should be reform; if we don't have reform there will be chaos. Those who want to be MPs will have to have money. And suppose 10 years from now someone working on the political section of a newspaper wants to go into politics. He can't unless he is a member of the party.

/Question/ And so you do not know whether or not he can be elected?

/Answer/ Eh, right. Whether his ideas are right or not. If you have no money to give, how can you get their votes unless you speak well? How can you speak unless you are in the parliament? Then the parliament is full of rich people and we set them a goal of raising the standard of living of the majority of the people of the nation. It's finished. How can that happen with representatives of the rich only or casino owners and influence peddlers. It's finished.

/Question/ In the future how can we correct this?

/Answer/ I think it is the responsibility of other people. I'm not going to say I've already point it out.

/Question/ Why do transfers in the military involve politics?

/Answer/ Politics tries to become involved in the military. We in the military have commanders by rank. Even if military men aren't supposed to say it themselves, it has been said before that one thing or another is not suitable. Why? We have commanders who should not pay attention to the transfers of soldiers or police. Abroad they pay attention to one person, who is Army Cin C, who is chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

That's it. They didn't guess this or that person. They have their own considerations. Only in a country like ours. I say don't pay attention to it. Here, when you ask this person, he has already told you. When one person talks, they all keep talking. I say it's no good.

If newspapers and politicians don't interfere with the military, they will not reciprocate. If you interfere with them, they'll do it too. I don't know if I've answered clearly or not.

/Question/ You still haven't answered about abolishing supreme command headquarters.

/Answer/ I have no answer. But I've learned that we must study. The military has been a national institution for many years. How should it be organized? We must first think and study before abolishing this or establishing that. No professional would know better than a military man.

/Question/ The administration of the government today, in your eyes?

/Answer/ It's good. I don't think there's anything /wrong/, it runs smoothly.

9937
CSO: 4207/6

TONGAN PASSPORTS FOR FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Sep 83 p 11

[Text]

Nuku'alofa
Tonga will extend a Passport Act amendment of 1982 which allows passports to be sold to nationals of other countries designated as "Tonga protected persons."

Passports will now be offered to entrepreneurs who have invested \$T10,000 (\$NZ7300) in the kingdom and who have sufficient expertise in their fields to become advisers to the Tonga Government.

Parliament accepted the new provision by a vote of 10 to 4 after the Privy Council had approved the draft law.

The 1982 amendment required the leasing of land as a qualification for gaining a passport. Land on islands not likely to be used by Tongans was made available to people with \$T10,000 to spend on the passport deal.

The new provision, however, does not require the leasing of land as a qualification, and

people with \$T10,000 to invest in a project which helps the economy of the country become eligible. But such people will not automatically receive the protected persons status and get a passport.

The Minister of Police, Mr 'Akau'ola, who introduced the new bill, said it would be easy for members of the Mafia, drug dealers and criminals to produce the money, so the authorities would first go into an applicant's background very thoroughly.

The authorities expect the new extension to appeal to people who find difficulty in travelling because of political circumstances or because their own passports are not widely recognised.

Mr 'Akau'ola gave Taiwan as one example.

The extension is expected to be gazetted next month after receiving the endorsement of King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV.

CSO: 4200/107

WESTERN SAMOA

PRIME MINISTER CRITICIZED FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 5 Oct 83 p 21

[Text]

APIA. — Public resentment is being expressed here over Western Samoa's Prime Minister, Tofilau Eti, taking a contingent of seven to provide him with "moral support" when he delivers his maiden speech at the United Nations' General Assembly in October.

Although the full cost of the trip to New York is not available, the estimate is "around \$100,000" in foreign exchange.

The Government is being accused of hypocrisy because when it imposed austere economic measures on taking office eight months ago, its reasoning was that they were needed in order to attain economic revival and to cut back in foreign exchange spending.

The Government then

said multimillion dollar debts which were made by the former administration of Tupuola Eti locally and overseas had to be paid back.

By taking seven people to New York, Tofilau is accused by his critics, some of them government supporters, of doing exactly what he accused the former administration of doing.

Said one critic: "The public servants are having to put up with a wage freeze for the rest of the year since March, higher duties and taxes have been imposed, higher interest rates and an uncontrolled cost of living, and here is the Prime Minister taking all those people for a free ride."

Under law, the Prime Minister's allowance per day during overseas official trips is \$20. NZPA-

CSO: 4200/106

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI POLICE PRAISED FOR BRAVERY IN GRENADE ATTACK

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 14 Sep 83 p 14

[Article by Xuan Duong, Hanoi: "A Courageous Act"]

[Text] At 2330 hours on 28 August, 1983, as we reached the head of Tran Quy Cap-Nguyen Khuyen Street in Hanoi, we saw that a large crowd had gathered. Everyone was talking about the three hoodlums armed with a grenade who had attempted to commit a crime but failed and had just fled on their bicycles.

Having been informed of this incident by the people, two policemen arrived immediately. After questioning the people about what had happened and determining the direction in which they had fled, the two policemen, with no concern for their personal safety, took off in pursuit, determined to apprehend them.

As the two policemen turned down Van Mieu Street, they saw the three hoodlums on bicycles at the head of Nguyen Thai Hoc Street. Seeing that they were being chased, one of them quickly jumped from the bicycle on which he was riding but was promptly apprehended by one of the policemen. The other policeman continued in close pursuit of the two remaining hoodlums. They sped through an intersection and headed down Cao Ba Quat Street. The policeman blew his whistle, signalling them to stop. But they sped on even faster.

Having heard the whistle, several policemen who were on security duty in the area ran to the street to intercept them. But, instead of going straight, they turned down Hoang Dieu Street and then onto Nguyen Thai Hoc Street, heading in the direction of Cua Nam. The first policeman continued to closely pursue them.

At the traffic control platform at the Cua Nam-Nam Bo Road intersection, the hoodlums saw that the policeman on the bicycle was only about 10 meters behind them and, in front of them, two other policemen who were on duty at the intersection were also running toward them to help apprehend them. The hoodlum sitting on the back of the bicycle jumped off and ran onto the sidewalk on the left side of the street. The first policeman jumped from his bicycle, caught up to the hoodlum and grabbed him by the left hand; but, he pulled out a grenade with his right hand and threw it in the direction of the

two policemen on duty at the Cua Nam-Nam Bo Road intersection, who were charging toward him. The grenade exploded, wounding the approaching policemen; however, the hoodlum was apprehended. Everyone praised the determination, the timely action and the courage of the police.

When they learned that the first two policemen who pursued the hoodlums were Thanh and Tham from the Van Mieu Ward Public Security Force in Dong Da Ward and that the policemen who were wounded were Ha, from the Dien Bien Subward in Ba Dinh Ward, and Cuong, from Hoan Kiem Ward in Hanoi, the masses expressed even greater admiration for their good spirit of cooperation and their readiness to work together to prevent hoodlums from escaping and prevent them from committing crimes.

7809
CSO: 4209/24

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

UNDERCOVER AGENT AIDS IN CAPTURE OF REACTIONARY

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 13-19 Sep 83 p 7

[Tale of Vigilance column by Tran Duy, HAU GIANG Newspaper: "The Night Bus"]

[Text] Another night express bus had just departed from the Soc Trang Depot for Chau Doc. Right before it did, anyone paying attention would have seen a young woman about 30 years of age appear on the back of a Honda motorcycle and race onto the bus just as its engine was being started. The "oldsters" on board frowned in displeasure but their frowns disappeared when she walked under a light and they saw that she was a beautiful young woman.

Why was this young woman going to Chau Doc in the middle of the night? Was she a smuggler? She was not one of the known smugglers. On the bus, the man sitting beside her struck up a conversation. His curiosity caused the conversation to be awkward and halting. But, it became interesting to him when he learned something about her life. She was the wife of a puppet officer who had fled the country by sea. In the course of their conversation, he talked about his life, one that bore similarities to hers.

The leader of the reconnaissance team had just received an urgent message from his commander, a message that consisted of only the few following words: "The black cat is going to catch the rat." But the work involved would be very complex. In the space of only a few hours, he had to set up the operation and convince the driver of the Honda to take the young woman to the depot at a very reasonable price. Now, the possibility of a new situation arising caused him to be somewhat concerned about his plan: when the bus arrived at Chau Doc, at 0200 hours, would the young woman make contact with the reactionary organization immediately and go back on the return trip or would she stay there? If she returned right away, there would no problem but if she stayed there for a few days... The leader of the reconnaissance team expressed his concern to the other members of his unit: "Oh, reconnaissance work is such difficult work!" In an instance, he broke into a smile of self-confidence, of confidence in the brave and resourceful reconnaissance woman.

The man was no longer the young woman's travelling companion. When the bus reached the depot, everyone went in their separate direction. After speaking a few words with the bus driver, the young woman followed the stream of persons heading toward C. City. She proceeded to the end of the street and

knocked on the door of a house. Thirty minutes later, she came out, accompanied by a man wearing an army uniform.

On the trip back from Chau Doc, the bus, number 65A, was filled to capacity. One would guess that all of the passengers were merchants, except for two: the young woman and the soldier. They were trying to pass themselves off as husband and wife but not succeeding. He was made somewhat more obvious by the cordial way in which he spoke to the young woman. Then, he nervously took out his personal papers (military identification card, leave papers) to re-examine them.

The bus pulled into the depot from which it had departed. The passengers pushed toward the door. But the young woman and the soldier lagged behind. After looking all around, they disembarked from the bus and stood shoulder to shoulder.

Suddenly, a patrol consisting of personnel from various units appeared. A pair of familiar eyes looked intently at the young woman.

"'Comrade,' let me see your papers!"

The soldier hesitatingly pulled out his papers as the young woman timidly watched the military police officer.

"I am afraid 'comrade' that I must ask you to come back to our office so that your papers can be checked."

"Do you suspect my papers to be fake?"--asked the soldier, trying to appear tough.

"We are not reaching any conclusions yet, the investigation is continuing."

Was this all that there was to this case? No, it was not! It was only the most hectic period of work performed by the Special Interdiction Section, code named "Z," in its mission of observing and apprehending persons infiltrating the country from across the border. Their organization consists of reactionaries within Vietnam who have linked up with their old U.S. imperialist bosses and their new Chinese reactionary bosses to send lackeys back to Vietnam to sabotage us in many different fields. They have Vietnamese traitors who are loyal to them impersonate soldiers, provide them with fake documents and send them from Thailand to Kampuchea and across the border into Vietnam. But, the people's security network and highly experienced public security soldiers were waiting to welcome them.

7809
CSO: 4209/24

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BORDER SECURITY UNITS--The basic organizations of the Youth Union in Hoang Lien Son Province have established 150 border security shock youth units. Thousands of Youth Union members and youths within the province have joined these units. The 120 Youth Union members of the 15 shock youth units of Van Hoa, Phu Nhuan and Son Lai Villages in Bao Thang District have coordinated with troops and public security forces to make arrests and take legal action in many cases involving the violation of border regulations and illegal border crossing, confiscating dozens of kilograms of explosives, hundreds of bags of poison, nine rifles and many psychological warfare goods bearing Chinese labels. The shock youth units of the 10 border villages in Bat Xat District have assisted in the arrest of 11 Chinese intelligence agents who had illegally infiltrated our country. In addition to regularly educating youths, raising their level of political awareness and combating the arguments that distort the lines and policies of the party and state, the shock youth units of Lao Cai City have helped to uncover 62 violations, confiscating goods worth hundreds of thousands of dong. [Text] [Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 13-19 Sep 83 p 2] 7809

COASTAL ALARM SYSTEM--To cope quickly with events happening at sea, many militia and self-defense units in the coastal areas of Minh Hai Province have organized a chain alarm system by taking numerous appropriate measures such as using flashlights or oil lamps equipped with funnel-shaped hoods to maintain secrecy, using pennants, transmitting a Morse code and so forth. In emergency cases and when it is foggy, successive gunshots will be fired from the open sea to the mainland or vice versa. In cases of absolute secrecy and when time permits, boats will be used to transmit information directly. Once a quarter, military organs in the coastal districts will send combat cadres to grassroots units to carry out inspection and organize an alarm test. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 83 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/15

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CURBING OF FREE MARKET EXPANSION ADVOCATED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 83 p 3

[Article: "Management and Reform of the Free Market"]

[Text] At a time when our country's economy is still made up of many components and there still exists household economic units, sideline business in the rural areas and individual handicraftsmen's production in cities, the free market has also continued to exist side by side with the organized one. Participants in the free market are small traders, private citizens engaged in the restaurant, beverage and servicing business, production cooperatives, individual producers and a number of manual and office workers trafficking in products which come from the household sideline business or are left over after fulfillment of obligations or of product sale contracts with the state. As part of the social market, if properly organized and managed, the free market will positively contribute to the circulation of goods and to promoting production and life, especially in areas which the socialist trade sector has not yet reached or where it does not yet need to organize commercial activities.

Over the past years, due to the failure to deeply understand that market management is a central task on the distribution and circulation front as well as one of the spearheads in the "who will vanquish whom" struggle on the economic front, we have slackened economic and social management so that the free market has developed in an organized manner and has given rise to too many negative manifestations. The number of free traders has increased rapidly and most of them have not registered their business activities and have evaded tax. There are several thousand free-trading and tax evading households in Hanoi and tens of thousands of them in the southern provinces, especially in Ho Chi Minh City. The practice of speculation, smuggling, dealing in illegal goods and fabricating bogus, low-quality goods to make a profit is fairly rampant. The market has been further disrupted by illegal traders who deal in large quantities of goods placed under the state's uniform management including strategic materials and batches of goods freshly issued by workshops or drawn from state warehouses.

According to statistics, the goods circulated in the free market has constituted an ever increasing percentage: They represented 20, 30 and 40 percent [of the total amount of goods put into both the free and organized

markets] in 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively and are still increasing in volume. Many retail goods on sale in the free market--such as vegetables, meat, farm produce, bicycle spare parts and mechanical and metal appliances--constitute 50 to 60 percent [of the total amount of goods in both the free and organized markets] while the majority of small industry and handicrafts products and of restaurant, beverage and servicing activities is controlled by the free market. We must mention also the fact that under the "three benefits" and "two-way exchange" labels, a number of state organs and enterprises have failed to fulfill strictly their obligation to deliver products to the state but have funneled them into the free market for sale or participated in commercial dealings in order to make a profit according to the free market pattern. Instead of implementing the [state] plan, many production and commercial installations have bought and sold goods of any kind whatever provided they can make a profit to "improve" their own situation. Instead of fulfilling their role properly, too many marketing cooperatives have rendered little service to the people but have concentrated mainly on long-distance commercial activities under cover of the collective trade sector in order to make a profit based on price differentials. The spontaneous expansion of and disorder in the free market have exerted a negative effect on production and life, caused more difficulties to the economy, disrupted the overall market and the financial and monetary situation and undermined the socialist circulation and distribution front. It is precisely for these reasons that beside continuously expanding and consolidating the state trade battleground, the intensification of the management and reform of the free market is now an important task in the overall market management and is aimed at reestablishing the socialist order in our national market at the present time.

To manage and reform the free market satisfactorily, a correct understanding is of prime importance. It is quite erroneous to hold that because our country's economy is still constituted by many components of which the capitalist economic ones are still allowed to exist, the latter's participation in the free market must necessarily be of a capitalist nature and that they may organize business activities to make a profit through competition and in disorder "without any limitation whatever." It must be stated clearly that it is due to specific historic conditions during the transitional stage in our country that we have had to accept and maintain to a fixed extent the capitalist economic components in the field of production (and not distribution and circulation and, moreover, not in the commercial and especially foreign trade sector). Even in the production field, the capitalist economic components must be reformed continuously and step by step and will be eliminated gradually. Therefore, under the socialist regime, the free market cannot have a capitalist nature but must be considered as part of the socialist market, carry out activities in compliance with the promulgated systems and policies and be entirely placed under the inspection and control of the socialist state.

On the basis of this correct concept, it is necessary to implement uniform measures and policies and to employ many coordinated forces through the use of the proletarian dictatorship's strength. Over the recent past, our state has successively promulgated a series of policies aimed at strengthening

market management and reestablishing the socialist order on the distribution and circulation front and has already obtained some initial results. Efforts have been made by state commercial units and marketing cooperatives in all localities across the country to further consolidate their organization and to bring about innovations in their commercial organizational method with the objective of moving forward to master the market, to promote production and life well and to struggle to help limit and narrow down the free market's encroachment. By soundly organizing the acquisition of sources of goods, by improving the goods distribution method and by raising the quality of service, some cities and provinces such as Hanoi, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh and Vinh Phu has made progress in establishing order in the market.

To take stock of the free market and control it effectively, our state has promulgated a policy to manage the circulation of all categories of goods, clearly specified those kinds of goods which must be placed under its uniform management and forbidden private traders to compete with state organizations in buying these goods and also to circulate them freely; at the same time, the state has also clearly specified those categories of goods in which private traders are allowed to deal. Along with providing guidance and making arrangements for persons participating in commercial dealings in the free market, it is, therefore, necessary to intensify and tighten their management by taking educational, economic and administrative measures. After fulfilling their obligations and their product sale contracts with the state, the cooperatives, cooperative members and individual producers who offer the remaining products for sale in the free market must receive guidance in order to carry out their activities in the right direction. With regard to small traders, a problem of prime importance is to rearrange them rationally, to gear them gradually toward various forms of cooperatives to manage and educate them, and to create conditions to transfer gradually a number of them to the production and service fields. Concerning capitalist traders, it is necessary to eliminate them completely by directing their shift to production. As for speculators, smugglers and persons who steal the state property or deal in kinds of goods placed under the state's uniform management, thus disrupting the market and social security, they must be firmly punished. Once permitted by the state to participate in commercial activities in the market, any collective or individual whatever must fully comply with laws and regulations on goods traffic and market management including the declaration of turnovers, the registration of trademarks, price management and the quality of goods and must also fully implement systems concerning taxation and the opening of bank accounts, regulations on service performance and so on.

Experiences have demonstrated that managing and reforming the free market is a complex and hard struggle. To avoid implementing the state policy, illegal traders have usually resorted to many cunning tricks such as making false statements on turnovers, clandestinely dealing in illegal goods, hoarding goods and raising their prices. With the sole objective of seeking by all means to make a great profit, these traders have constantly woven plots to bring about frequent changes and disruptions in the market so as to facilitate their own activities. Therefore, the management and control of the free market must be carried out regularly to promptly uncover, check and deal

firmly and severely with all their dishonest and clandestine commercial activities. To do so, it is necessary for the body of cadres directly engaged in market management, to understand their assigned task fully and, at the same time, to possess pure revolutionary virtues and working capacities and skills.

Managing and reforming the free market is an urgent task for the time being. It is also part of the fierce struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads in our country during the transitional stage. Together with the entire party and people, our people's armed forces are determined to carry out strictly all state policies on market management and simultaneously to coordinate closely with the administration and people in localities where they are stationed in order to conduct a resolute struggle against all market disrupting activities. Doing so is the most practical action conducive to a proper management and reform of the free market.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REORGANIZATION, STRICT MANAGEMENT OF OPEN-AIR MARKETS URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Thanh Mai: "Hanoi Open-Air Markets--Hot Spots Requiring a Solution Through Concentrated Efforts"]

[Text] Within the framework of the free market, "open-air markets" are places which offer a fairly rich source of diverse merchandise. Cadres and people go there to buy or sell consumer goods or commodities essential to their daily activities and collectivized peasants and handicraftsmen go there to barter their own products and goods. In addition to big and small traders, persons specialized in illegal business have also found out that the open-air markets are a fat land with buying and selling demands and have thus gone there to earn their living. Formerly, open-air markets did exist in Hanoi but they have developed rather quickly over the past few years. Speaking of the large open-air markets which have been organized and managed, we must mention the Hoa Binh market at the end of Hue Street, the Gam Cau [Under-the-Bridge] market in the Dong Xuan-Bac Qua area and the Son Tay City market (opposite the Nghe market). As for their sizes, the daily number of buyers and sellers is between 3,000 and 4,000 at the Hoa Binh market, and between 2,000 and 3,000 at the Gam Cau and Son Tay markets. There are also tens of markets which have sprung up "freely in the Hang Chao, Dien Bien Phu, Hang Buon, Hang Bot and Gia Lam Streets, etc. Owing to their complex nature, open-air markets are constantly hot spots of the struggle for market management.

Apart from the three open-air markets of Hoa Binh, Gam Cau and Son Tay which have been organized and managed, almost all the others are still in great disorder. On our visit to the markets subjected to a relatively tight management, we noticed that commercial dealings have been organized according to the right pattern. Sale counters have been arranged in good order in every section. Visible price lists have been posted for many categories of goods. Goods placed under the uniform management of the state are no longer seen displayed and sold profusely as in the past. Buyers feel more at ease because they hear less caustic and shrewish words from sellers. But after talking with a lot of good people living round these markets, we realized clearly that behind that outward appearance of orderly trade, there still remain a fairly large number of dishonest traders engaged in illegal commercial activities and dealing in illegal goods. Even the

comrades in the market management boards have told us about their general observation: People will fall immediatley into the dishonest traders' trap if they come to open-air markets for commercial dealings without having enough experience and without a full knowledge of the merchandise varieties and of the dishonest traders' deceitful tricks. This is true. Strolling around the Hoa Binh and Son Tay open-air markets for 2 days, we witnessed dozens of instances when buyers and sellers were taken in by those dishonest traders who sold them bogus and bad quality merchandise and who, through speculation, raised the prices of rare goods and lowered the prices of commodities they wanted to purchase for themselves....

By resorting to unfair methods in their commercial dealings, most dishonest traders carrying out activites at the open-air markets have quickly thrived. Here are some examples: The proceedings taken against many cases of illegal trade have revealed that on the average a dishonest dealer in bicycles and watches at the Hoa Binh or Son Tay market makes a profit of 300 to 500 dong per day and that a dealer in bicycle spare parts and mechanical appliances earns an average daily income of 200 to 400 dong. The dialy income of a dealer in electric appliances, radio sets and cassettes may average 1,000 dong. Especially noteworthy is the fact that on some days the income of a dealer in materials and merchandise siphoned out of the state stocks or that of a dealer in stolen goods may reach 10,000 dong.

Special attention must be paid to the fact that at the open-air markets, dishonest traders are still clandestinely dealing in fairly large quantities of supplies, raw materials and goods placed under the state management such as electric motors of various kinds, machine tools, automobile spare parts, whetstones, drill tips, gasoline, oil, fertilizers, insecticides and therapeutic medicines....

At the Hoa Binh market alone, we personally reckoned and found that hundreds of private shops handled these categories of goods. Though displaying none or only a few of these goods, these shops had enough in stock to sell to anyone wishing to buy in large quantities. We have also heard that even some local enterprises and production installations took several hundred thousand dong in cash to this open-air market to buy supplies, raw materials, spare parts, and machines. A cooperative once needed to build 50 electric knitting machines; its members merely went to the Hoa Binh open-air market and were able to buy all the main parts of these machines. It can be said that many categories of goods which are in short supply in state warehouses can be found in abundance at this open-air market; at others, the illegal merchandise trade is just as prevalent.

So where do the goods seen at the open-air market come from? On inquiry, we have learned that these goods have been funneled to the open-air market from many sources the principal one of which is constituted by state-owned materials and goods which have been stolen and brought by some people into the open-air markets for sale through the medium of dishonest traders. Though there are some kinds of goods brought into the country by a number of people coming home from abroad and though some production installations have taken their materials and products to the open-air markets to exchange

for other staple commodities, the volume of these goods is negligible; in this connection, it must be asserted that bringing these state-managed goods to the open-air markets for sale is also an illegal act which will disturb the present market situation.

Managing the open-air markets is a difficult and complex task. Over the recent past, the administration and the market management organs in areas where the open-air markets are located have made great efforts to struggle against illegal dealers and to reestablish order in the market situation but the result of this endeavor is still limited. In view of the present actual situation among the open-air markets, we believe that it is necessary to continue to implement firmer management measures. First and foremost, concerning those categories of goods falling under the state's uniform management, if anyone, whoever, is seen bringing them to the open-air markets for illegal trading, an official report must be drawn up and such goods seized immediately; at the same time, the seller of these goods must be compelled to reveal their origin so that stern action may be taken subsequently. Concerning persons wishing to register as open-air market dealers, their origins and qualifications must be examined prior to issuing them a trading permit under the condition that they will comply with all systems and formalities on industrial and commercial business taxes, kinds of goods authorized, publication of prices and so on. As for persons who are not authorized to carryout commercial activities at the open-air markets but who persist in doing so, they must be dealt with severely. Units in charge of controlling the market management task must be composed of virtuous and highly responsible persons who are enthusiastic about and devoted to their duties and who carry out inspection and control daily and regularly with the aim of disclosing and stopping the activities of dishonest traders dealing in illegal goods. Beside the above-mentioned measures, the commercial sector must set up buying, selling or consignment shops and organize them in such a way as to enable them to work eagerly and seriously in order to meet the people's legitimate need to buy and sell goods. To be able to manage the open-air markets, it is absolutely necessary to achieve a close coordination of many sectors--especially the financial, commercial and public security ones--and also to motivate the people living in the vicinity of these markets to participate actively in market management. Without a close coordination of all these forces, the maintenance and reestablishment of a new order at the open-air markets will have little effect.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HAI HUNG TIGHTENS CONTROL OF MEDICINE MARKET

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 5 Sep 83 p 7

[Article by T.T.X.: "Hai Hung Province Intensifies the Management of Medicine"]

[Text] In order to combat profiteering, smuggling, the manufacture of fake medicine and the illegal medicine business, the Hai Hung provincial public health sector has established a unit to manage the medicine market. This unit consists of 20 persons representing the following sectors: the Provincial Federated Pharmaceutical Enterprise, the Professional Pharmaceutical Office of the Public Health Service, the public security sector and representatives of the provincial market management committee.

The market management unit has conducted inspections of 65 illegal medicine businesses at 40 different sites in 10 districts and cities. It confiscated 90 different types of medicine, which included 18 types in vials, 41 types in pill form, 24 types in bottles and so forth, worth 11,249 dong (state prices).

Through an inspection, the medicine testing station determined: of the 90 types of medicine that were confiscated, many were fake: tetracycline and special drugs bearing labels from capitalist countries and worm medicine and diarrhea medicine without any labels at all. Even more dangerous were the various types of medicine, including antibiotics, that had lost their labels and some types that had expired. Practically all of the private merchants selling medicine at the sites mentioned above had no special training and one person could not even read but still did business in class A and class B toxic substances, such as morphine and other pain killing drugs.

This first step in managing the medicine market by the Hai Hung public health sector has been wholeheartedly welcomed by large numbers of people. At present, the public health sector is continuing to gain experience and serve the people by managing the medicine market well.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARTICLE CALLS FOR TIGHTER CONTROL OF RICE MARKET

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 14 Sep 83 p 14

[Article by Nguyen Hoang: "We Should Not Leave Our Work Unfinished"]

[Text] Over the past several years, our state has strengthened and intensified the management of society by means of laws. Criminal laws, labor laws, civil laws and so forth have been and are being drafted. However, there are still shortcomings in the maintenance of social discipline because the laws of our state are still only being respected by a few persons. As a result, the market has been monopolized, the cost of living has soared and the standard of living of manual workers, civil servants and troops has had a very large and widespread effect upon production, upon the effort to complete the state plan. Why have we been lax for a rather long period of time and allowed more than a few private merchants to operate illegal businesses without taking action against them, without taxing them?

Why do we give light attention to conducting inspections and allow cadres and manual workers to become corrupt, to do as they please and send goods of the state to their accomplices in order to split the money? Some rice stores have two different grades of rice: a good tasting grade and a grade that consists of many broken grains, much paddy and many worms. When persons come in to buy rice, they sell them the poor quality rice. On their way out, these persons hesitate because they know that it will be difficult to get their children to eat this rice and because it just cost them much of their food money. At that point, an accomplice of the salesperson approaches them, flashes some money and buys the rice back; at the same time, he offers to sell the customer some high quality rice. Thus, the customer must dig even deeper in his pocket and spend an additional 70 or 80 dong to buy 10 kilograms of good rice. And, from where does this good rice come? It also comes from the grain store and is slipped to the accomplice by the store's personnel. And, where does the accomplice take the poor quality rice, what does he do with it? Public opinion in the city holds that it is sent back into the store and sold to someone else so that the same process can be repeated over and over again!

At the food and beverage stores and in the markets, why must cadres, manual workers and civil servants who want to buy a bundle of vegetables or an egg

have to count every hao at a time when some persons spend money freely, spend money without counting it?

Recently, Hanoi and a number of other localities began to enforce the laws on industrial and commercial taxes to combat profiteering, smuggling, illegal businesses, collusion, the misappropriation of state property and the illegal acquisition of wealth. The laboring people, the vast majority of the people of the city have wholeheartedly welcomed our state's use of its power to uphold the law and firmly maintain social discipline. The state has sternly and resolutely suppressed counter-revolutionaries and punished exploiters, hoodlums, gangsters and persons who earn their livings illegally.

However, this effort must be a steadfast and permanent effort. We cannot leave our work unfinished. On the other hand, this effort must be based on the mass organizations, on the members of the Front, so that the working people conduct inspections and provide supervision, primarily with regard to market management, and struggle against the schemes of the enemy to sabotage our economy, against the actions taken by persons who earn their livings illegally to engage in profiteering and disrupt the market in order to establish the new socialist order on the circulation and distribution front. Specialized forces of the government must be established and truly take charge of this work. Only in this way is it possible to gradually stabilize the standard of living of manual workers and civil servants, only in this way is it possible to accelerate production.

These are jobs to which we must attach appropriate importance. We must also invest cadres, adopt policies, establish material bases and so forth just as we do in the production sectors.

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AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS IN RUBBER PRODUCTION REPORTED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 21 Sep 83 pp 13-14

[Article by N.V.C.: "Rubber in Our Country"]

[Excerpt] The young rubber sector of our country has taken shape over the past several years and is gradually restoring production, providing jobs for workers and protecting and expanding production in order to create sources of export goods and eventually develop itself into a large-scale, socialist sector specializing in the production of rubber, a major resource of our country. Starting with a number of seedling nurseries and rubber processing plants left behind by the old rubber corporations, tens of thousands of workers began the work of restoring all aspects of production at the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation and the Tay Ninh State-Operated Rubber Enterprise; restoring and carrying out production at the Dau Tieng, Loc Ninh and Phuoc Binh State-Operated Rubber Farms; building processing plants in Quang Loi, Thuan Loi, Cam My and so forth. Hundreds of thousands of tons of dried latex have been processed to supply raw materials to meet the needs of the domestic processing industry and exportation. Under the plan for the past 5 years, 20,000 hectares of land were cleared and planted, more than one-half of which was cleared and planted by the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation. The Tay Ninh, Loc Ninh and Dau Tieng State-Operated Rubber Enterprises are opening new land to cultivation in order to gradually replace old plantings that were heavily damaged during the war.

The Rubber Research Institute that has been established is closely linked to the state farms and experimental nurseries that are being established. The institute is hybridizing, selecting, propagating and researching new, high yield varieties. Of the 200 varieties of rubber that now exist, many are good varieties that yield from 27 to 35 quintals per hectare. The rubber sector is becoming larger with each passing day as it is joined by more labor from many different localities throughout the country. Anyone who has an opportunity to visit the Xa Bang, Cu Bi or Cam Duong State-Operated Rubber Farms (the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation) or the Phu Rieng State-Operated Rubber Farm (the Phu Rieng Rubber Corporation in Song Be Province) sees that significant changes have taken place: the labor of tens of thousands of persons has changed these once wilderness areas into tens of thousands of hectares of newly planted rubber trees. Housing, schools, child care centers, medical aid stations,

warehouses and stores have sprung up and roads stretch from collective housing areas to the edge of the jungle being cleared.

Deserving of attention is the fact that in the changing Phu Rieng rubber growing area, dozens of state farms are operating within a vast 50,000 hectare area of jungle that has been planned for rubber production and become a key project of the state, a project that reflects the close feelings between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and is being constructed through their joint efforts. In keeping with the agreement that was signed, mechanized land clearing units, mechanized road construction units and ground water development units have been sent to our country. Each unit consists of many different types of highly productive special purpose machinery. In addition, there are tractors for farming, mobile repair units, small repair shops, petroleum products, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, construction steel, roofing material, water pipes, asphalt, cement and so forth. Many machines, pieces of equipment, technical supplies and building materials have been and are being sent to the state farm and put to use in a manner that yields high economic returns.

Last year, the rubber sector achieved rather high yields and delivered to the state more dried rubber than during the previous year (an 8.6 percent increase compared to 1981); rubber exports increased by 8 percent and 95 percent of the new trees planted survived. This year, the more than 80,000 cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the rubber sector are endeavoring to produce and deliver to the state more than 44,000 tons of dried rubber in order to meet the rising export and domestic needs; plant more than 17,000 hectares of new rubber trees; clear and restore to production 28,000 hectares; and prepare the material-technical bases needed to begin the implementation of the plan to develop about one-half million hectares of rubber over a period of 7 years, beginning with the final 2 years of this 5-year plan and the 5 years of the next 5-year plan.

The rubber sector is working with concerned sectors on the central and local levels to overcome the difficulties and delays in the areas of organization and management. Some corporations have not planned their total surface area in detail. The economic-technical argumentation of many state farms has not been established or approved. There is still a serious shortage of material-technical bases within each state farm area, bases such as water conservancy projects, roads, hospitals, medical aid stations, schools, stores and so forth. Investment capital is still decentralized and not consistent with the importance or the large scale of each state farm. Slow progress is being made in extracting rubber from all trees that have been planted and planting new trees. The survival rate of newly planted trees is not truly high. Manual workers and cadres are still encountering many difficulties and shortages in their daily lives.

By promptly developing upon the advantages in their favor and overcoming the difficulties that exist, eastern Nam Bo, especially the provinces of Dong Nai, Song Be and Tay Ninh, as well as the provinces of Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kontum in the Central Highlands will open many prospects for rubber trees to grow better and cover the barren hills in the areas of fertile red soil, thereby making the rubber products of our country products that are filled with

promise, high quality products that are present in increasing numbers on the domestic and world markets.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

GRAIN PROGRAM--Recently, in keeping with the grain program launched by the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture, 100,000 Youth Union members and youths in Thanh Hoa participated in the construction of more than 50,000 hectares of high yield rice fields, thereby helping to raise the 1983 5th month-spring rice yield of the province to more than 26 quintals per hectare, the highest yield ever recorded. The youths at agricultural cooperatives have actively participated in the specialized seed units, fertilizer processing units, crop protection units and farmland water conservancy protection units while adhering to production regulations and maintaining the implementation of scientific-technical measures. From within the various movements to conduct practical revolutionary activities, Thanh Hoa accepts 70,000 youths each year into the Youth Union. Of the 61,000 outstanding Youth Union members in the province, more than 6,000 have been accepted into the party. [Text] [Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 13-19 Sep 83 p 2] 7809

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

ILLITERACY IN VIETNAMESE HAMPERS TRAINING OF FEMALE ETHNIC CADRES

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 21-27 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Phuong Nhi: "Women's Union Activities: Concerning the Training of Women Cadres Among the Ethnic Minorities"]

[Text] Gia Lai-Kontum Province has a population of more than 652,000, 339,000 of whom are members of one of seven ethnic minorities: the Bahnar, Ede, Jarai, Sedang, Viet, Sre and Tring. Many members of the ethnic minorities do not understand or speak Vietnamese and very few women are literate. The female cadres of the province only have a level I education. District cadres have not completed their level I education. The majority of village cadres are illiterate. For example, in Dam Ma Village in An Khe District, the village Women's Union executive committee consists of 11 women, only 3 of whom are literate; of the 2,000 cadres and members of the Women's Union, only 32 are literate. Another characteristic is that the province is large and sparsely populated. Very many villages lie 2 to 3 days' walking distance from the district seat.

It was Miss H'Nghia of the Bahnar ethnic minority, a member of the provincial party committee and chairwoman of the Gia Lai-Kontum Provincial Women's Union, who informed me of the facts presented above. Our conversation centered around the training of ethnic minority cadres, which is an issue of pressing importance in the women's movement in the Central Highlands.

Miss H'Nghia said:

"Through the years, we have always held classes for district cadres and the women members of the provincial executive committee who serve as chairwomen of the Women's Union on the village level. In some years, we have held three classes, each lasting 10 to 12 days. One difficulty that our province encounters is the great difference in the production seasons from one area to another; for example, when the dry season is occurring in the area of Pleiku City, A Dun Pa District is experiencing flooding. If we hold classes during the dry season, when travel is convenient, classes coincide with the 10th month production season. During the phase of classes held in August, 1982, the target for which was an attendance of 100 women, 84 women attended, which represented a very large effort. However, many classes have only been

attended by very few women, one by only 12 women. We still held the classes because some of the women had travelled 7 days to reach the provincial seat and we did not want them to return without receiving training. The training materials we used are from the Women's Union Central Committee. Each of the women on the provincial standing committee is in charge of one subject and we invite specialists from the various sectors to teach lessons on raising children, planned parenthood or marriage and the family. Having gained experience, we see that the best practice is for the provincial Women's Union to coordinate with the district Women's Union organizations to hold classes in a village or a group of two or three villages. The provincial standing committee is in charge of instruction; the districts organize and hold classes for women from the heads of the Women's Union teams to the women cadre affairs sections of the villages and the village Women's Union executive committees. At many places, the secretary of the village party chapter, the secretary of the village Youth Union and persons from the various sectors in the village also attend classes...

During the past 3 year (1980, 1981, and 1982), the provincial Women's Union has trained 2,381 cadres for the movement.

However, the quality of training has not met requirements because the qualifications of instructors are limited; on the other hand, when they return home, the women who are trained are very busy with housework and find it difficult to conduct Women's Union activities.

Miss H'Nghia also expressed an aspiration of hers, that the Women's Union Central Committee hold classes for each region, especially regions in which there are many provinces in which ethnic minorities reside, such as the Central Highlands. Two classes can be held each year, each lasting about 3 months and utilizing training materials compiled to suit the qualifications of the women being trained. The holding of such classes must be planned. On the other hand, women should propose to the various party committee and governmental echelons that they create the conditions needed for women to attend training. Without being able to read and write, without possessing knowledge, women cannot serve as cadres.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH VISITS DAC LAC PROVINCE

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 20 Sep 83 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Thi Bang, the Dac Lac Public Health Service: "The Minister of Public Health Visits and Spends Time Working in Dac Lac Province"]

[Text] Recently, Dr. Dang Hoi Xuan, Minister of Public Health, visited and spent time working in Dac Lac Province.

While in Dac Lac, the minister heard reports on the public health work of Dac Lac during the past 8 years and visited specialized health stations, hospitals, medical aid stations, the faculty of medicine at the Central Highlands College, the Central Highlands Institutes of Epidemic Hygiene and a number of Ede families.

On the afternoon of 25 August, the minister met and held an informal conversation with key cadres of the public health sector and basic units within the province and praised the achievements recorded by the Dac Lac public health sector in recent years.

Since liberation day, despite encountering numerous difficulties, the Dac Lac public health sector has made progress in every area and achieved good results. In addition to improving the quality of treatment, increasing the number of beds at the provincial hospital and establishing the Bahnar Leprosarium (50 beds) and the Hospital of Ethnic Minority Medicine (25 beds), Dac Lac has established 10 specialized health stations (malaria, plague, tuberculosis, venereal disease, etc.), expanded the public health network from the district to the village, subward, worksite, state farm and forestry site levels and taken the initiative in training thousands of medical assistants, nurses, orderlies, druggists and midwives to care for the health of the people. Today, Dac Lac has more than six public health cadres for every 5,000 people. As a result, during the past 8 years, Dac Lac has promptly controlled epidemics. The number of new cases of malaria has declined by more than 10 times. compared to 1975, the incidence of such diseases as plague, dysentery, typhoid, tuberculosis, leprosy and so forth has declined four to five times. The disease and epidemic prevention sanitation movement is a widespread movement among the people. Many villages have established a civilized style of life; they are swept and kept clean, their residents cook their food and boil their water and, when they are sick or about to give birth, they go to a

hospital or the medical aid station for medical care. Today, there is one bathhouse for every 5.5 families, one well for every 4.5 families, one privy for every 1.5 families and 60 percent of the families have moved their livestock pens far from their houses.

Although certain shortcomings still exist, the effort to provide the people with medical examinations and medical treatment has basically achieved good results. On the average, each person receives 2.5 medical examinations during the year, the number of in-patients has increased one to two times and the lives of many critically ill patients have been saved, thereby gradually reducing the annual mortality rate.

The prevention and control of social diseases have constantly improved. One-third of the subwards and villages have implemented a good program of managing the health of all the people and the sector has gradually concerned itself with encouraging women to practice planned parenthood and oppose the practice of giving birth to children without medical care.

Dac Lac has attached importance to combining the traditional medicine of the ethnic minorities with modern medical science to provide health care to compatriots. In addition to encouraging the cultivation of medicinal plants, Dac Lac has collected 700 different species of medicinal plants and 150 traditional remedies. In particular, in 1983, Dac Lac propagated and expanded the cultivation of "duong quy," Angelica anamala, Atractylis alba, etc. Each year, Dac Lac has harvested thousands of tons of pharmaceuticals for supply to the central level and for use in the production of medicine within the locality. The district level has achieved self-sufficiency in 10 to 15 percent of the medicine produced from medicinal herbs and medical aid stations have achieved self-sufficiency in 20 to 30 percent.

On the basis of the results achieved in its work during the past 8 years, the Minister of Public Health also pointed out that the Dac Lac public health sector has certain shortcomings that must be overcome: because equipment and medicine are not being closely managed, losses are occurring; at some places, the spirit in which patients are served is not high; and some cadres have started private practices, conspired with others or gone into trade. The minister reminded each cadre of the Dac Lac public health sector of the need to adopt the correct attitude toward serving patients, overcome the difficulties posed by the standard of living, provide good health care to the people and coordinate the traditional medicine of the ethnic minorities with modern medical science. Importance must be attached to training and gradually improving the specialized skills of public health personnel, especially among those who are sons and daughters of the ethnic minorities.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE HELD IN HANOI

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 20 Sep 83 p 7

[Article: "Hanoi Holds Propaganda and Education Conference on Population Growth and Birth Control"]

[Text] Recently, the Ministry of Education, in coordination with TAP CHI CONG SAN held a propaganda and education conference on population growth and planned parenthood in Hanoi. More than 100 delegates and representatives of the ministries, departments, sectors, information and propaganda agencies, radio stations and newspapers concerned with population growth and planned parenthood attended the conference. In particular, the conference welcomed two distinguished personalities, Dr. Nichel Amiot, representing the United Nations Population Fund, and Dr. Ansar Ali Khan, a UNESCO advisor and education specialist in population growth in Asia and the Pacific, who attended and spoke at the conference.

After Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister of Education and member of the Party Central Committee, delivered the opening address, the conferees heard numerous reports, such as "Forecasting Population Growth by the Composition Method" by Dang Thu (the Institute of Labor Science), "Population Growth and the Planned Parenthood Campaign of the Ministry of Public Health," "How To Achieve Success in the Planned Parenthood Campaign" by Nguyen Thi Xiem (the Institute for the Protection of Mothers and Newborns), "Providing an Education in Population Studies--An Important and Pressing Issue in the Training of the Young Generation" by Duc Minh (the Institutes of Educational Science), "Ten Matters That Must Be Given Attention" by Hong Chuong (the editor-in-chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN) and many other presentations, such as The Population Explosion and Its Pressure, Population Growth, the Issue of Our Times, Grain, Food and the Population in the Year 2000 and so forth.

The focus of the conference was how to implement the policy of gradually reducing the rate of population growth in a reasonable manner in our country from 2.4 percent to 1.7 percent per year by 1985.

In our country, the population was estimated as 56,236,000 in 1982. If we achieve the target by 1985 of each married couple having only two children, the population in our country will be 66.1 million by the year 2000. However,

if we do not achieve this target until the year 2000, our country's population will be 77.4 million.

Everyone knows that poverty and hunger are the result of very rapid population growth and slow economic, cultural and social development. This realization led our party and state to recognize the importance of population growth and family planning. As a result, in 1963, the planned parenthood movement was launched and, during the same year, a government decision established the Planned Parenthood Commission headed by Premier Pham Van Dong.

Over the past 20 years, in keeping with the resolutions and directives of our party and state concerning the planned parenthood movement, many significant achievements have been recorded despite the fact that the movement has fluctuated. Many units have been and are making a thorough planned parenthood effort. To date, more than 1.5 million women have been fitted with contraceptive devices that are still effective; each year, more than 10,000 persons receive vasectomies or tubal ligations; nearly one-half million persons take birth control pills or use condoms...

The planned parenthood movement has recorded a number of achievements but has yet to yield the desired results. In order to achieve results in the teaching of population issues and achieve the target set by the state with regard to reducing the rate of population growth, we must accelerate the movement in the years ahead.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING STUDENTS FOR STUDY ABROAD PUBLISHED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 13-19 Sep 83 p 7

[Article: "The Scores for Selecting Students To Attend Colleges Overseas During the 1983-1984 School Year"]

[Text] Bloc A

1. General school students:

Zones 4 and 5: 22 points; Zones 2 and 3: 21.5 points; Zone 1: 21 points.

2. Priorities: Priority 1 and Priority 2: 20 points; Priority 3: 21 points.

The schools given priority: Agriculture, Forestry, Education (with the exception of foreign languages), Building, Mines-Geology, Water Conservancy and Maritime Products: 21.5 points.

Bloc B

1. General school students:

Zones 4 and 5: 22 points; Zones 1, 2 and 3: 21 points.

2. Priorities: Priorities 1, 2 and 3: 20 points.

Bloc C

1. General school students:

Zones 4 and 5: 18 points; Zones 1, 2 and 3: 17 points.

2. Priorities: Priorities 1, 2 and 3: 16 points.

Bloc D

1. General school students.

Russian language: all zones: 20 points; foreign language points: 7 or more.

English and French languages: all zones: 21 points; foreign language points: 7.

2. Priorities: Priorities 1, 2 and 3: 19 points or more; foreign language points: 7.

Note: the other standards are those that have been set forth in Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education Circular number 02/BDH-TT dated 25 February 1983.

In addition, the other aptitude sectors, such as art and physical education and sports, will recruit students on the basis of a unified plan of the agencies and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education.

+ Examinations (in all examination blocs): a score of no less than 5 in any subject.

+ Students who have taken the college entrance examination three times or more will not be selected. If the college examination is being taken for the second time, the total score must be at least 3 points higher than the score required for selection.

+ If the student's older or younger brother or sister was a general school student who is attending school overseas through the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the scores needed for selection are as follows:

--Blocs A and B: at least 3 points higher than the standard and no lower than 22.5 points.

--Bloc C: only 3 or more points higher than the standard.

--The policy does not prevent the selection of a second child for study overseas.

+ Priorities:

--Priority 1: ethnic minorities.

--Priority 2: heroes, troops, manual workers and civil servants within the state administration who have worked for 3 years or more, the children of war dead and the children of special class and class 3 war invalids.

--Priority 3: the children of families who have performed a service for the revolution, ethnic Vietnamese who have lived for many years in the mountains, outstanding members of agricultural cooperatives who have taken entrance examinations for equivalent schools, persons in small industry and the handicraft trades who have actually worked in this field for 3 years or more and graduates of level III work-study schools who have been recognized by the state.

+ Zones:

--Zone 1: the mountain provinces and districts.

--Zone 2: the provinces of former Zone 4.

--Zone 3: the midland provinces and districts and the three districts of Soc Son, My Linh and Ba Vi in the outskirts of Hanoi.

--Zone 4: the lowland provinces, Haiphong and the remaining districts in the outskirts of Hanoi.

--Zone 5: urban Hanoi.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY PLANNING

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Trade Union and the Planned Parenthood Campaign"]

[Text] Planned parenthood is a revolutionary campaign, is an effort of a profound mass nature, an effort which is closely linked to the growth of the national economy, profoundly influences every aspect of social life and is related to the campaign to establish families of the new culture and mold the new, socialist man as well as to the campaign to accelerate the emulation movement in labor and production. Carrying out this campaign well is also an important measure employed by the Trade Union in caring for the daily lives and health of manual workers and civil servants and creating for each woman, for each family of manual workers and civil servants the conditions needed to make progress in every area.

On the basis of this viewpoint, the various levels of the Trade Union have, for many years, attached importance to guiding the planned parenthood campaign among manual workers and civil servants.

The specifics involved in the planned parenthood campaign have also become increasingly diverse, specific and practical. In addition to such commonplace forms of activity as the activities of the teams of women workers and the Trade Union teams, lectures, the dissemination of scientific knowledge concerning family planning and so forth, many places have incorporated this subject in the club activities of installations through "son-in-law activities," the educating of young mothers, meetings with persons who have many children, showing films, holding exhibits and so forth. At many places, planned parenthood is also part of the agenda of the conferences held by manual workers and civil servants and is expressed in collective contracts as specific jobs and responsibilities of the director, of the Trade Union and of manual workers and civil servants.

Through these measures, the Trade Union has gained the participation of millions of manual workers and civil servants in the campaign. Some 80 percent of married couples of child bearing age have signed pledges to practice family planning. In the large provinces and cities, in the developed industrial zones, such as Hanoi, Haiphong, Quang Ninh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City and so forth, the attitudes and the changes that have occurred

in this area are better; the birthrate among women manual workers and civil servants declined from 16.55 percent in 1976 to 12.5 percent in 1982.

Whereas we know that reducing the birthrate among women manual workers and civil servants by 1 percent reduces by more than 10,000 the number of births, reduces the number of days taken off for maternity leave, taken off to care for sick children and nurse infants by 2 million days and reduces social security payments by 2 million dong per year, we surely cannot regret expending efforts on this campaign.

Generally speaking, outside the initial achievements and results mentioned above, the planned parenthood campaign among manual workers and civil servants is not a widespread or uniform campaign and the birthrate is still declining slowly. Deserving of attention is the fact that in some localities, such as Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces, the birthrate remains at roughly 15 percent. Within the education sector, the birthrate is still approximately 20 percent.

In order to effectively contribute to the planned parenthood campaign, the various levels of the Trade Union must conduct a stronger and better propaganda and educational effort among manual workers and civil servants so that everyone has a full and deep understanding of the significance and importance of this matter. Every locality, every sector and every installation must adopt a program, plan and measures for effectively carrying out this campaign.

The guidelines for limiting the birthrate among women manual workers and civil servants in the years ahead are: a family of a manual worker or civil servant should have only two children and these two children should be 4 or 5 years apart in age; 80 percent of the married couples of child bearing age should be encouraged to practice contraception and 40 percent of the women manual workers and civil servants of child bearing age should use intra-uterine loops; between now and 1985, an effort must be made to reduce the birthrate among women manual workers and civil servants to 10 percent (which would correspond to a rate of population growth of 1.7 percent).

Planned parenthood is a very delicate, very specific issue that requires an understanding of the private thoughts and circumstances of each woman, of each family. This campaign is made even more difficult when material-technical bases are lacking, as is the case in our country. However, because of its pressing nature and for the sake of the life and happiness of each family and all society, we must be determined to successfully carry out this campaign at each unit and installation regardless of how great our difficulties might be.

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END